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VOL. XXIV NO. 108 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

FASCIST HORDES ENTER ADDIS ABABA

The Duce Proclaims Italian Victory

WAR IS FINISHED, HE DECLARES

Rejoicings In Rome | League Basis Shaken

MOVE TO ABANDON IDEAL OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

LONDON, May 5.

(16/47 Hours): The Italians entered Addis Ababa this afternoon.—Reuter

The news of the Italian entry into Addis Ababa was contained in a brief message to the Foreign Office from the British Minister:—

"A large force of Italian troops in lorries has been entering Addis Ababa past the British Legation since 16/00".—Reuter.

NATIONAL RALLY

Rome: The country has been summoned to a rally at which the entry into Addis Ababa will be celebrated. Syrens shrieked throughout the country at 18-0 and Italy to-night will be given up to the frenzy of maficking for victory.—Reuter.

GATHERING FOR MASS RALLY

(Special Cable.)

ROME, May 5.

Summoned by syrens and with churchbells ringing, Rome is gathering for a mass rally to celebrate Italy's victory. Shops are closing and Fascists are hurrying home to don black-shirts.

The occupation of Addis Ababa has not yet been officially announced. The announcement is being reserved for Sgr. Mussolini to make from his balcony. But the syrens and bells plainly told the population what had happened and streets are now echoing with patriotic songs of rejoicing.

The first to enter Addis Ababa was Sgr. Bottai, Governor of Rome, who is serving as an Infantry Officer.

MUSSOLINI PROCLAIMS THE VICTORY

ROME, May 5

Official announcement of Italy's entry into Addis Ababa was made by Sgr. Mussolini at 19-45 hours in a broadcast message from the balcony of his office in Piazza Venezia which was thronged with a crowd of cheering Italians.

Sgr. Mussolini began by saying that "during thirty centuries of her history. Italy has lived many memorable hours. This is certainly the most solemn. I announce to the Italian people and to the world that war is finished. I announce to the Italian people that peace has been reestablished. It is not without emotion that after seven months I pronounce these great words."

The Duce is still speaking.—Reuter.

ASSURANCE TO AMERICA

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The State Department has received assurances from the Italian Government that the lives and property of foreigners will be protected according to the rules of war as soon as Italian troops occupy Addis Ababa.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY PLAN TO END

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 5.

Now that the Italian occupation of Addis Ababa is a "fait accompli", there is noticeable disposition at Whitehall to take a more realistic view of the situation, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. The question of reform of the League of Nations by removing from Article Sixteen the obligation to go to war in certain circumstances, is the general topic in the diplomatic circles, especially in view of the statement of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden to the League of Nations' Union.

With regard to the League, the position of the Government appears to be to wait on public opinion. Many who were active in torpedoing the Hoare-Laval plan are now believed to favour revision of Article Sixteen including Lord Lothian who, in a letter to the "Times", advocates, instead of Collective Security, the organisation of Regional Security whereby Britain will declare a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Belgium and France and possibly Holland, while divesting herself of any obligation to defend forcibly the "status quo" elsewhere in Europe.

THIS GHASTLY TRAGEDY

Baldwin And Failure Of League

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 5.

"Bitter humiliation" at the failure of the League to save Abyssinia was expressed by Mr. Baldwin to the League of Nations Union Deputation, according to Professor Gilbert Murray. Addressing a meeting at Oxford Mr. Gilbert Murray said:—

"I think there is hardly any expression of our feeling about this ghastly tragedy which did not meet with response from the Prime Minister. I do not think I am going too far in saying that, he did, as an interjection in the midst of the discussion, say that he felt a 'bitter humiliation'."

(EARLIER NEWS on Page 7.)

ANGLO-SOVIET NAVAL TALKS

British Proposal For Qualitative Limitation Of Future Warships

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, May 5.

It is learned here that the British proposals in the Anglo-Russian Naval Talks suggest that in addition to mutual exchange of information concerning building programmes, there should be certain qualitative limitations in future warships and these should be classified under a new system.

150 DAYS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Congress President's Appeal To Detenu To End It

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal having received messages from the mother and friends of Profulla Narain Mallick, a Bengal detenu in Krishnagarh Jail who has been observing a fast for the last 150 days to the effect that his condition is very serious has sent the following telegram:

"Your long fast has drawn public attention to the grievances of detenus. Trust you will end the hunger-strike."—A. P.

Departure Of The Negus

MOVING SCENE AT DJIBOUTI

Great Chiefs Bid Sad Farewell To Emperor

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 5.

Hundred and seventeen persons are travelling to Palestine with the Emperor of Abyssinia on board the "Enterprise" according to a delayed message from Djibouti.

'Amid a moving scene of departure the Emperor received a number of Abyssinian and Swedish Officers who came to bid him farewell. Great Chiefs, such as Ras Gaetacho and Ras Kassa, sat in the waiting room of the Governor's Palace. The Empress and her children remained in their apartments.

Impressive and painful silence hung on the building during the last moments when the time came to leave. The Emperor and Empress side by side, followed by their children, descended the staircase. The chieftains on either side bowed.

The deathly quiet was broken by the note of bugles as, observed by a huge crowd, the royal party entered the waiting cars which took the party from the quay to the "Enterprise". A Little later to the accompaniment of a salvo of guns the cruiser weighed anchor and turned her bow from the African shore.

PARIS EMBARGO OF GOLD?

Bank Of France's Intention To Increase Minimum Value Of Gold Deliveries

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, May 5

Rumours that the Bank of France intends increasing the minimum value of gold deliveries from 222,000 francs to five million, was responsible for the sharp rally prior to the close of the Bourse as the speculators concluded that such a measure meant a practical embargo on gold.

Competent quarters state that such a measure, if taken, would be directed against private hoarding in France and not against impeding gold movements abroad or foreign Central Banks.

FORTIFICATION OF DARDANELLES

Balkan Entente Agrees To Turkish Proposal

BELGRADE, May 5

The Conference of the Balkan Entente (Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece and Rumania) has agreed to the Turkish proposals for refortification of the Dardanelles, provided that in the event a member of the Entente being attacked by a non-member, the Conference of the members of the Entente shall be held to decide the action to be taken regarding Dardanelles.—Reuter.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO EGYPTIAN THRONE

60 Year Old Nephew Of Late King

CAIRO, May 5.

A Cabinet decree announces that Prince Mahomad Ali, the sixty year old nephew of the late King Fuad is the Heir Presumptive.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of General von Falkenhausen, who commanded the section of the German army which occupied Alsace-Lorraine in the War, and who was later Governor of Belgium.

Move To Get Indo-Jap Cotton Protocol Revised

But Govt. Not Likely To Accept Commerce Chamber's Suggestion For Appointment Of Committee

SIMLA, May 5.

The "United Press" learns that Government of India are not likely to accept the suggestions made by the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce at their Delhi session and repeated by various Indian Chambers of Commerce for the appointment of a Committee to examine the working of the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol with a view to find out what modifications may be necessary in the interests of Indian trade.

Government have long circulated to the various Chambers for their views and suggestions. In fact the date for replies was substantially extended.

It appears that not all Chambers and commercial bodies have forwarded their comments and proposals. Armed with these memoranda and data with Government, it is understood, negotiations for the renewal or modification of the existing protocal which expires in March 1937 may be started in July next. Government do not seem to have heard from the Japanese Government, after the visit of the Japanese Consul-General in Delhi.

The Consul has not yet arrived for the usual 'move-up' to Simla. It is certain when the Trade talks start all interests of industrialists, growers of cotton, etc. will be associated in an advisory capacity by Government of India.—United Press.

Khulna.—In its last general meeting the District Board sanctioned an additional ten thousand rupees for test relief works. The Board further resolved to approach the Government for financial assistance for carrying on the work. An application has been submitted for Rs. 60,000.

INDIAN TEAM DEFEATED

LONDON, May 5.

The Indian touring team was defeated by Worcestershire by three wickets. The final scores were:

Indians 229 and 150.

Worcestershire 248 and 134 for 7 (Human 68).—Reuter.

NISSAR WORKS HAVOC WITH LEATHER

LONDON, May 5.

Indians lost after seeing visions of victory. Worcester were rattled by Nissar who at one stage had an analysis of 5/3/1/3 and seven Home wickets down for only 67 rus on board.

Thereafter Human played an adventurous game and hit off the requisite runs to win the match.

Palia dropped a return catch given him by Human before lunch which, if accepted, would have made a great difference. Nissar took five wickets for 50 runs. Nissar, Amarnath, Baqa Jilani and Palia were the only bowleds tried in the Home second inings. —Reuter's Special.

A MESSAGE FROM BEYOND?

India To Be Free And Go Socialist In Six Years

JULLUNDUR, May 2

According to a message recently received here by a spiritualist from Mrs. Kamala Nehru's spirit India will attain freedom in six years and socialism will reign supreme. At the time of coming election Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be in jail, but Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose will be released within a year.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

AMY MOLLISON LEAVES NIAMEY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NIAMEY (West Africa.) May 5.

Amy Mollison left at 9 a.m. for Pointenoire in French Congo..

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 5.

Britain intends to give early notice to terminate the Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement in order to obtain complete freedom for negotiating fresh agreements not only with Argentine, but with the Dominions, says Reuter's Lobby Correspondent.

NO SPECIAL MEASURE

PARIS, May 5.

The Finance Minister, M. Regnier, states that no special measures will be taken to control foreign exchange or put an embargo on gold.—Reuter.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

LAHORE, May 5.

The Miles Howk Monoplane belonging to the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Delhi, which was on a cross-country flight lost flying speed while landing at Lahore Civil Aerodrome after a joy-ride and crashed and was completely wrecked. The passenger and the pilot had a miraculous escape.—A.P.

Observe Addis Ababa Day On May 9

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CALL TO NATION

Futility Of League | Duplicity Of Big Powers

INDIA'S SYMPATHY AND SOLIDARITY WITH ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appealing to the country to observe May 9 as "Addis Ababa Day," issued press statements in which he expresses his sympathy to the people of Abyssinia and condemns the Imperialist Powers for their duplicity and the utter futility of the League of Nations.

He asks for a country wide observance of "Addis Ababa Day" on May 9 to express sympathy with the solidarity with which Abyssinia resolved not to submit to the Fascist-Imperialist menace.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the fall of Ethiopia:—

"Addis Ababa lies at the foot of the conqueror. Ethiopia in spite of her gallant defence of her independence lies helpless and prostrate before the brutal might of Fascist Imperialism. The poison gas and the liquid fire and all the modern engines of destruction have triumphed and in their triumph have not only exposed afresh the true nature of Imperialism but have also shown us the hypocrisy and duplicity of the Great Powers and the utter futility of that body which is known as the "League of Nations".

IMPERIALISM'S TRIUMPH.

Pundit Jawaharlal continuing says:—

"For the moment imperialism triumphs again in the long world struggle for freedom, but that struggle will go on in Ethiopia as elsewhere.

"We, in India, can do nothing to help our brethren in distress in Ethiopia. But we can at least send them our deep sympathies in this hour of their trial. We stand with them to-day in their sorrow as we hope to stand together when better days come."

In conclusion, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru says:—

"I appeal to the Indian people, therefore, to give countrywide expression to our sympathy and solidarity with the Ethiopian people, and our resolve not to submit to Fascist Imperialist menace.

"I trust that demonstrations for the purpose will be held throughout the country on Saturday (May 9th). The Sunday following, i.e. May 10th, as I have previously appealed, will be observed as "Subhas Day" to register our indignation at suppression of civil liberties in India."—United Press.

"IMPLEMENT LUCKNOW RESOLUTIONS"

President's Programme In Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru according to his present programme will make his first political speech on "Subhas Bose Day" (May 10) at Allahabad. After that he will go to Bombay for about eight days to meet Bombay Congressmen and to discuss with them the ways and means whereby the Lucknow Congress decisions could be implemented.

It is further understood Pt. Jawaharlal will proceed to Almora to visit the experimental farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. R. S. Pandit. Mr. Pandit is presently busy organising a great experimental farm at Atkhali in Almora district to teach the people of Kumaon to grow paying fruit trees to produce superior quality of wool and to introduce better methods of weaving, to teach peasantry bee-keeping, silk-worm rearing and poultry farming so that they may add to their income, to induce agriculturists to take to improved methods of farming and above all to help the peasantry to market their goods. An experiment at the farm is presently carried out on a large scale and in course of time it is likely to become a training centre for cottage industries and rural uplift workers.

Pandit Jawaharlal proposes staying at Khali farm for about two weeks so that he may be fully acquainted with the working of the experimental farm. Work is being carried on presently at Khali both Indians and Europeans.

"CEASE TALKING AND GET TO WORK"

Bhulabhai Refuses To Make Political Observations

KARACHI, May 5.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived at Drig Road at 7-20 this morning from Jodhpur by the Dutch airmail.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press," Mr. Desai said that he was going to Europe for reasons of health and expected to spend the time mainly in Vichy and watering places on the Continent. He is expected to be back at the end of June in time for the next meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai refused to make any political observation adding that his advice to Indians would be "cease talking and get to work".

Asked about the possibility of Gandhiji's re-entry into politics, he personally felt it was most unlikely.

His European programme was still unsettled and it was too early to state whether during his stay in the Continent he would make any political speeches.

Referring to the latest development in the Ethiopian conflict Sjt. Bhulabhai observed, "It is terrible. The sanctions were a joke and the League a futile body. He did not think that the Ethiopian situation would have any repercussions in Europe."

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted B.T. to teach English, Sanskrit, Physiology, Hygiene, for a Night School. Apply Box No. 6087, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a probationer and a qualified Nurse. Apply personally, Dr. Thanavala, Fateh Manzil, opp. Opera House. (6036).

Wanted Attorney Assistants. Apply stating salary and qualifications. Box No. 6063, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted as Teachers trained graduates, strong in English, Sanskrit and Geography. Apply stating experience, terms, etc., before 15th May, 1936, to Venilal Chunilal Gandhi, Kazivad, Bulsar. (6064)

Wanted—A Nurse for a private practitioner at Cutch-Mandvi. Gujerati knowing preferred. Apply with qualification testimonials stating age, past experience and minimum pay to Box No. 6046 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Science Graduate for the Kalsulkar High School Sawantwadi, on Rs. 40|- to teach Physics, Chemistry to higher standards. Apply stating previous experience before 15th May, 1936 to S. D. Rangnekar, Principal. (6077)

Wanted an Assistant Secretary with five years' experience in a Well established and reputed Joint Stock Bank with highest qualifications and with good family connections. Must be on probation for six months. Starting salary Rs. 250 per month. No Recommendations. Apply with photo and credentials to: Narayandas Girdhardas, Managing Director, The Indo-Carnatic Bank Ltd., 99, Armenian Street, Madras. (6076)

Wanted for the Railway School at Castle Rock, a European or Anglo-Indian, Assistant Mistress with a Secondary Teachers Certificate, or one who is qualified to teach in recognised Schools with five or more years service as an approved teacher, under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bombay Presidency. The scale of pay for the post is Rs. 70—2-1|2—85. House allowance of 10 per cent of pay in lieu of free quarters will be paid. Applications should be addressed to the Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., (Incorporated in England), Park Town, Madras. (3102).

12. TO BE LET.

Chowpatty—Mhatre Building, 3rd, 4th and mosaic floors at moderate rent. Light, air and modern conveniences. Apply D. H. Detil & Co., Solicitors, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort. (6081).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (6089).

44. MEDICAL.

If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Princess Street, imparts Homoeopathic education. Four years course. Terms begin from 10 June. Accommodation limited. Apply for prospectus to the Registrar. (6023).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Admissions Proceeding—Alexandra College of Commerce—Fresh Classes for all Diploma Courses in Advanced Accountancy, Bank Officers, Companies Secretaries, General Commerce, Insurance and Pitman's Shorthand Postal Tuitions for up-country students. Prospectus from the Principal, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6060).

Seth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund. Scholarships are to be awarded from the above fund for Higher Commercial Education. Applications should reach to Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1936. Lohanas will have first preference. (3111).

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—A highly respectable and influential Chief Agent for Bombay and West Coast. Commission liberal. Apply immediately:—The Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (5994).

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Silk Poplin.—Very decent, soft and durable. A gift for shirts and other garments. Best for the price Size 18 yds. by 27". Price Rs. 4-8. And Extra superfine quality size 12 yds. 27". Price Rs. 4-14 per piece. Post free. Money refunded if unapproved, The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana, A-105. (6034)

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Wanted buyers for used stamps in thousands of different nationalities including used and unused. Apply Excelso R. Pires (Numismatic), Agacaim, Goa. (6085).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashmere Tour starting 11th May. Book your seat early at Erach Anklesaria. Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (6074)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th May to MONDAY, the 1st June, 1936, both days inclusive.

Change in address, if any, should be intimated to the Bank immediately.

By Order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay, the 5th May, 1936. (3133)

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY-CUTCH-MANDVI SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED that M.S. "SONAVATI" will sail for Cutch Mandvi-Okha-Karachi at 9 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant. The s.s. "NETRAVATI" will sail as special for Cutch-Mandvi passengers at 9 a.m. on Sunday 10th instant.

The following steamers are due to sail from Cutch-Mandvi:—
S.S. "Parvati" Sunday, 3—5—36.
M.S. "Sonavati" Monday 4—5—36.
S.S. "Netravati" Thursday 7—5—36.
And will arrive in Bombay on the following day.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents,
100, Frere Road,
Bombay, Tel. No. 25061.
KANJI JADHAVJI & CO.,
Brokers,
Broach Street, Dana Bunder,
Bombay, Tel. No. 25744.

3116

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SWISS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., beg to inform their valued clients and the public that, as from the 2nd May a.c., Mr. H. C. GOULD, Manager, is no longer in their employment and that he holds from that date no authority whatsoever to act in any manner whatsoever on behalf of the Company. The Power of Attorney issued by the Company in favour of the above has been cancelled.

3128

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, THE 1ST JUNE, 1936, from High Caste Hindu male Students, who have passed their School Leaving Examination or such other Examinations as would qualify them for prosecuting their studies further in Technical subjects at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the subjects of Science, Medicine, Veterinary Science and such subjects as are taught at the Bombay School of Art and who desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means. Applications from those who want to study for the ARTS AND COMMERCE DEGREES OF THE UNIVERSITY are NOT invited this year.

As admission, is refused after certain dates by various institutions and Colleges, applicants desiring to prosecute their studies in the Institutions and Colleges teaching the subjects mentioned above should submit their applications direct to the authorities concerned in due time and also apply to this office on the prescribed form and intimate immediately when admission is obtained from.

Printed forms of applications can be had by sending an envelope containing applicant's full address with one anna postage or on personal application.

APPLICANTS ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN FROM BRINGING ANY PRESSURE OR RECOMMENDATION PERSONALLY ON THE TRUSTEES BY LETTERS OR OTHERWISE VIOLATION OF THIS WILL BE A DISQUALIFICATION.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

Sha Hurgovan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office: Corner Pinjrapole Street, Bombay 4.

(3126)

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR B.G. STEEL GOODS, BRAKE VANS FOR 1936-37.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 8 B.G. four-wheel steel goods, brake vans on I.R.S. 'V. V. G.' type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway drawing No. 67601 without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specifications, can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of contract drawings, excluding one Index sheet, comprise 49 sheets which will be supplied at Re. 1—8—0 per sheet or Rs. 73 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed 'Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned BEFORE 12 NOON ON MONDAY THE 20TH JULY, 1936, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. THE TENDERS ARE LIMITED TO INDIAN WAGON BUILDING FIRMS ONLY.

5. Detailed instructions regarding the conditions for tendering, etc., are available in the "Instructions to Tenderers" contained in the Tender Documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock, 29th April, 1936.

3115

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Our clients are requested to take away, on payment of all costs (if any) payable by them, all papers relating to their matters which have been disposed of prior to 31st March, 1934, within 15 days from the date hereof, whereafter all such papers will be destroyed.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1936.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Solicitors.
80, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

(3135)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAFFER MAHOMED KOLSAWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts as incorrectly stated in the Decree Absolute for Sale but which on actual measurement is found to contain three hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3002, Cadastral Survey No. 1327, Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Sweepers Passage, on or towards the South by the Sweepers Passage, on or towards the West by the property of Joosub Habib and on or towards the North by Old Nagpada Road and which the said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward No. 3186(1) and 3186(2) and Old Street Nos. 69 and 69A and New Street Nos. 121-123-123A.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1936.
HARIDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3137

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JENABAI, wife of Salehbhoy Jafferji, late of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

SALEBHOY JAFFERJI, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, the husband of the said deceased, residing at 100, Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 24th day of April, 1936.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3129

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received, under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of establishing 3 Arts academy in the City and providing a plot of land for a building therefor, a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14TH MAY, 1936, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th May, 1936.

3130

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

The clients of the undersigned formerly doing business as "Messrs. DABHOLKER & CO., Solicitors" are requested to take their papers, on payment of costs, if any, payable by them, within 15 days from the date hereof whereafter they will be destroyed.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1936.
V. S. DABHOLKER.
80, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

(3135)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD ON SITE.
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GHATKOPER AND KIROL.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Damji Shamji and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs Hussonalli Allarakhia and Ahmed Hussonalli Allarakhia, and in pursuance of an order of the Insolvency Court, dated 14th April, 1936, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th May, 1936, at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) at the premises the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and the Mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghatkoper and Kirol in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette in the Island Jillah Thana. The said pieces bear the following numbers:—the one situate at Ghatkoper bears entry No. 246, Survey No. 173, Falni No. 1, Pot Hissa No. 15 in admeasurement 11 Gunthas, assessment eight annas three pies; the piece situate at Kirol being Gavthan, bears no Entry No. or Survey No., admeasuring 1 Guntha. The said two pieces being situate near each other form one whole piece which is surrounded by a compound wall and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a Public Tank, on or towards West by the Chemur Road, on or towards the North by the property of Thakersey Mulji and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuradas Ramdas. The said piece is entered in the records of the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality under A Ward, House No. 19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOXES OF COTTER PINS

By the order of Messrs. Foulton Bros. & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 11th May, 1936, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 5 cases containing Split Cotter Pins Assortment No. 2, No. 4, and No 4R in flat tin boxes total quantity 55 gross.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES COTTON C. P. NO. 1 (PANDHAR KAWADA AND GHATANGIN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Never such a baffling tale of LOVE and Revenge was screened HERE IS.....
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
FORBIDDEN BRIDE
Starring:
Queen of Emotions
SABITADEVI
with MOTILAL,
AZURI, ANSARI
Directed by: Sjt. K. P. GHOSH.
Now drawing full houses at
ROXY TALKIES
New Queen's Road.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY
THRILLING PICTURE
OF WAR ON GANGSTERS
"LET THEM HAVE IT"
Released through United Artists.
with
RICHARD ARLEN
ALICE BRADY
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DON'T FAIL TO SEE
MANOHAR'S
MASTERPIECE
SOCIAL
NASIB-KA-CHAKKER
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA—GIRGAUM
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30

CINEMA NEWS
Our Cinema will be **CLOSED** for 2 Days (**THURSDAY & FRIDAY**) as we have arranged to install new R-C-A Double Latest Machine AT
HIND MATA
and from SATURDAY **RANJIT'S**
"SOLDIER'S WIFE"
with GOHAR & E. BILLIMORIA
will be Screened.

16 SIXTEENTH GRACIOUS WEEK
and
Still it draws hundreds of people —nay, high-class families like a magnet!!
New Theatres (Calcutta)'s
Epic Creation of 36-37
DHOOP CHHAON
or
BHAGYA CHAKRA
Starring:
UMASHASHI, K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BHADURI.
—TOGETHER—
CONGRESS TOPICAL
By Special Demand
One Week More
See PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, MAHATMA GANDHI and many National Leaders
At **MINERVA**
TALKIES, Lamington Road
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-30.

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World Reflections

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

(By Our London Correspondent.)
(By Air Mail.)

BRITISH BUDGET.

At present we are balancing our Budget only by the aid of a War-time level of taxation. The problem is admittedly more easily stated than solved, but until it is solved full financial security will not have been regained.—— The "TIMES", London.

PRACTICAL PEACE-MAKING.

It is only fair to the Soviets to recognise that their policy in the face of constant provocation has been consistently a peace policy. There is some ground to hope now that Japan has realised the appalling dangers in which a war with Russia would undoubtedly involve her—The "NEWS CHRONICLE", LONDON.

FRANCE'S GENERAL ELECTION.

The new French Government will have to join the Governments of Great Britain, Germany and other countries in facing the problem of how to secure a durable peace in Europe. The success of the middle French parties would promise the best results, for that would probably divide France least both in domestic and in foreign policy.—The "DAILY TELEGRAPH" LONDON.

THE MODERN ILIAD.

After twety-one years in which the League of Nations has failed to prove its ability to protect the undefended Straits, Turkey very reasonably requests the right to resume her fortifications. There was a time in which Russia might have strenuously resisted such a proposal; but the U.S.S.R. do not seem to mind the Turks becoming their gaoler, or should we say?—their protector—The "MORNING POST," LONDON.

FAILURE OF LEAGUE.

So evident and complete has been the failure of President Wilson's League that suggestions are being put forward for its reconstitution. But what guarantee is there that a new League would be more successful than the present one? The ingredients would be the same.—The "DAILY MAIL" LONDON.

NOT WANTED.

The reappointment of Sir Samuel Hoare to Cabinet rank would be a second wound to Britain's name. Mr. Baldwin may not see it like that. But that is how the world would see it. And it would see something else in such a reappointment. It would take it as evidence that British policy was preparing for a capitulation, was returning, in brief, to the principles of the Hoare-Laval plan.—The "DAILY HERALD" LONDON.

NO WAR—BUT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CRISIS?

In serious Continental circles at present the one serious object of speculation is how Hitler will solve his dilemma next year. The idea is put forward by some people that since war is now recognised as the greatest of evils, what will really happen will be a crash of the international financial system. Those who do not think so are asking whether Germany will strike east or south-west, or as some still hold, in the West. Dr. Mataja of Vienna put it very succinctly when he said: "Germany is like a man who has ruined himself to buy a revolver. Are you going to tell him that he must not use it?" Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George makes a contribution in which nobody is likely challenge his copyright. He presumes that German rearmament is intended to show that Germany may no longer be invaded with impunity. Who has invaded Germany or dreamed of doing so is not indicated.—The "WESTERN MORNING NEWS", BIRMINGHAM.

AIR ATTACK ON THE PANAMA CANAL is the subject of this year's United States Naval manoeuvres now commencing. This is the essence of the rumours regarding the manoeuvres details of which are kept strictly secret. Admiral Reeves will supervise the operation and also act as chief arbitrator between the two sides which are taking part. One of the principal objects of the manoeuvres is to find out exactly to what extent the Navy and its air arm can defend the coast against enemy bombers. It is possible that theoretically the operations include the abandonment of the Hawaii position which would force America to defend the entry to the Panama canal in order to prevent attacks coming from the West to extend towards the East coast.—"BERLINER TAGEBLATT," BERLIN.

FRANCE AT ROOT OF BRITAIN'S TROUBLES.

The new Budget has caused much bitterness in Great Britain and the new armament-credits will only increase that feeling. But Britain had to adopt such measures. Why? Not on account of Germany, but on account of France. Nowhere in the world is German policy running counter to the British. If Britain's prestige has lately suffered terribly it is due to France, whose obstruction has foiled every British move. The new British plan for increased armaments is therefore not directed against anybody but France, London wants to show that the Union Jack is still to be feared. Viewed from this angle we can only congratulate Great Britain on her late but very opportune decision.—"FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG", Germany.

FISHERMEN'S BIG "CATCH"

Revolver And Ammunition Netted From Tank

CALCUTTA, May 4

A revolver and several rounds of ammunition were found in the bottom of a tank in a village in the 24-Parganas District while it was being dragged by fishermen.—A.P.

ISHWARDAS CHUNILAL YOGIC HEALTH CENTRE

Maharana Of Porbunder's Speech

The following is the full text of the speech of H. H. the Maharana of Porbunder delivered in opening the Kaivalyadhama Health Centre in Bombay last week:

"I am most grateful to you Sir Mangaldas, Dr. Cooper and Swami Kuvalayananda for the very kind and generous references you have made about me in your speeches. It is a matter of very great pleasure and honour to me to be invited to perform the opening ceremony of this building, and to rename this Institution as "Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Centre." I have been a very old admirer of the aims and ambitions of Swami Kuvalayanandaji, and the methods of research in the field of our ancient Yogic Science adopted by him had always made a special appeal to me. We have listened with great interest to an account of the splendid work already done by the Swamiji and his co-workers in the various Kaivalyadhama centres. I am a great believer in physical culture and I have always believed in a healthy body for the evolution of a man-soul or a Jivatma.

LAUDABLE OBJECT.

The Swamiji's ideals are to reconstruct our entire present day social structure on the basis of spiritual values,—no doubt a very laudable object; but where he and I meet is the plane of social service and physical amelioration of human suffering through the theory and practice of our ancient system of Yogic Science. In my own little State and in my own humble way, I have been encouraging out-door sports and compulsory physical exercises for the school-going children not only in towns but in every village, and I should love to see the Universities and other educational bodies elsewhere diverting more of their attention towards the improvement of the physique of the rising generation. I am glad to see that Swamiji's system of Yogic Therapy has met with such signal success during the last 11 years, and that it has secured such well-merited appreciation and generous help at the hands of distinguished citizens of Bombay and Ahmedabad. I am also delighted to know that some of my brother Princes and Chiefs have liberally patronized the Kaivalyadhama centres of Lonavla, Borivli and Santa Cruz.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

As for what little help I was able to give, I did it out of my sense of duty towards our countrymen and my sincere feelings of reverence for this ancient culture which I felt was drifting towards oblivion and needed urgent revival. It has been a great achievement for Swami Kuvalayanandaji to have demonstrated the efficacy of the Science of Yoga to Western Scholars in these days of rapidly advancing medical science, for which Swamiji and his devoted band of co-workers deserve our warmest congratulations; and I have no doubt that I am voicing the feelings of you all when I say to the Swamiji that our best wishes and prayers are with him in the realisation of his laudable ambitions.

HAPPY THOUGHT.

"I feel a very special delight in performing the ceremony of this evening, as it enables me to associate myself in commemorating the name of a beloved member of my esteemed friend Sir Chunilal Mehta's family. Ladies and Gentlemen, many of you are perhaps aware that my relations with Sir Chunilal Mehta and his family have been most affectionate and cordial since a number of years, and I have always felt legitimate pride and pleasure in their successes and achievements. I cannot but offer my heartiest congratulations to Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta on their very happy thought to raise such a beautiful memorial in the revered memory of their infant son. Let us all hope that this building will serve as a happy medium of propagating that Gospel of Universal Love and Brotherhood, and relieve the various kinds of human sufferings which I might describe in three Sanskrit words 'Adhi, Vyadhi and Upadhi.'

GOD-SPEED.

"Swamiji, I once again thank you and the Opening Ceremony Committee for the great honour you have done me this evening. I wish you and your Institution God-speed in your career of useful public service, and I assure you that I shall always remain an admirer and a sincere well-wisher of your sacred mission. With these few words, I have great pleasure in declaring this building open and to rename your Institution "Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Centre."

MESSAGES FROM GANDHIJI AND MALAVIYAJI.

Mahatma Gandhi writes from Wardha on the 30th ultimo—

"It was not possible for me to overtake your letter earlier. I do hope you had a successful ceremony and that your experiment will flourish to the benefit of suffering humanity."

Pandit Malaviyaji wires from Benares on the 29th ultimo—

"Thanks. Though unable attend heartily pray your Ashrama may grow in usefulness and extend its beneficial influence under your spiritual guidance."

THE ENGINEERS' BIT.

In this connection the public is also informed that the present premises of the Health Centre in Bombay were designed and constructed by Messrs. Kora and Bhatt without even an honorarium.

"SCANDALOUS INSOLVENCY"

Judge Refuses To Extend Protection Order In Case Of Two Brothers

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the insolvency session of the High Court to-day Rangnath Khemraj and Shrinath Khemraj, two brothers, applied for an extension of their protection order by three months.

Mr. P. M. Amin, appearing on behalf of the insolvents, said that their liabilities amounted to Rs. 26 lakhs, and if the Court was not willing to give extension for three months, a lesser period might be given.

The Official Assignee, opposing the application said that this was a gross and scandalous case of insolvency. The insolvents had not paid anything towards their liabilities. On the other hand, they were going to races and moving about in motor cars and spending money recklessly. Under such circumstances they should not be given any further protection.

His lordship refused to extend the protection order and rejected the application.

TOUCHED BY MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

The following cable has been received by Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, President Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen:

CAIRO, May 4.

Deeply touched by your kind message of condolences. Royal family and nation send expression of gratitude.

Ali Maher,
Prime Minister.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A woman named Parwati and her paramour Chinda, were found guilty of knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution, and were convicted under Section 5 of the Prostitution Act, by Mr. R. Mathalone, Acting Magistrate, Girgaum, on Monday.

Sultanali Haji Nense, a Mukadam, surrendered yesterday to the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the alleged fraud practised by a number of mukadams and railway employees upon the City Municipality in order to withdraw Rs. 11,803 as refund of town duties.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and released on bail.

Fakirbai Ramchander was produced before the Girgaum Magistrate under Sec. 309 I.P.C.

It was alleged by the prosecution that at about 7 p.m. on Sunday last the accused was found lying in an unconscious condition at her residence at Duncan Road Her husband removed her to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that she had taken opium. She was treated and detained in hospital.

Pending further inquiries she has been released on bail till May 19.

A sensational statement that he was beaten by the Dongri Police in the lock-up was made by Rajababi Hydrabhai, who was put up to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of housebreaking and theft.

In applying for a remand, the Police stated that the accused was suspected in the case as he resided immediately beneath the stair case of a shop belonging to a Marwari, named Shroff. The shop was found broken open early in the morning yesterday and property valued at Rs. 109 rifled.

It appears a big hole, sufficient to enable a person to get into the shop, had been bored by the robber.

When the suspect was placed before the Magistrate this morning, he complained of pain all over the body as a result of alleged ill-treatment meted out to him at the hands of the Police.

Pending investigations in the matter and a report by the Police Surgeon, the Magistrate made an order to place the accused in the Police Court lock-up.

As a sequel to the daylight robbery of currency notes from the room of an Indian Pastor on Sunday two Indian Christians residing in the Church missionary Society Buildings at Proctor Road were arrested by the Lamington Road Police.

The Pastor was conducting the Church service in the adjoining compound when the room was entered into and the boxes rifled by the alleged culprits. There was a sum of Rs. 266 in currency notes and cash kept in a box which was stolen.

This was the fifth robbery within the past few months reported to the police by tenants residing in the C. M. S. Indian Christian compound.

The robbery on Sunday in the room occupied by Rev. W. J. Battise, however, presented very little difficulty to the police. Two, persons were arrested and on the statement made by one of them all the cash was recovered from the spot where it was searched.

Further inquiries are now in progress by the Lamington Road Police to trace the culprits in the other cases as a result of the information now in their possession.

FIRE IN CITY RESTAURANT

Blaze At Argyle Road Causes Damage Of Rs. 3,000

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Embers improperly put out, over-night, in a Hindu Restaurant at the Argyle Road, it is surmised, are the cause of a fire, which resulted in damage of nearly Rs. 3,000, early this morning, to the property in the restaurant.

At about 4 o'clock in the morning, two servants of the Restaurant noticed smoke and informed the Fire Brigade. Five engines were rushed to the spot and the fire was brought under control in about fifteen minutes.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is surmised by the police, that over-night the embers might not have been completely extinguished with the result that a wooden partition, near the hearth might have caught fire

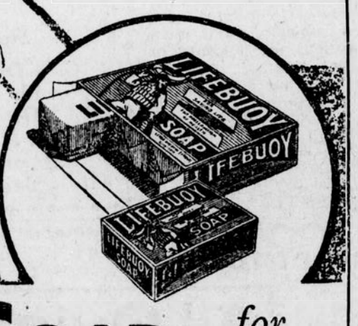
EVEN AT PLAY THEY'RE IN DANGER

. . . all dirt is DANGEROUS to health

Dirt is the breeding place of disease. Dangerous dirt harbours harmful germs that are sometimes carried by human beings! Protect your family by teaching them to wash regularly with antiseptic Lifebuoy Soap after work and after play. Let Lifebuoy's healthy lather keep you safe.

Lifebuoy is the soap for health and freshness! Its healthy antiseptic lather sets your skin fairly tingling with fitness—washes away harmful germs with the dirt and perspiration of the day's work or play, leaves you clean, refreshed, SAFE.

Always wash or bath with Lifebuoy Soap and make certain of health protection. Buy a tablet to-day!



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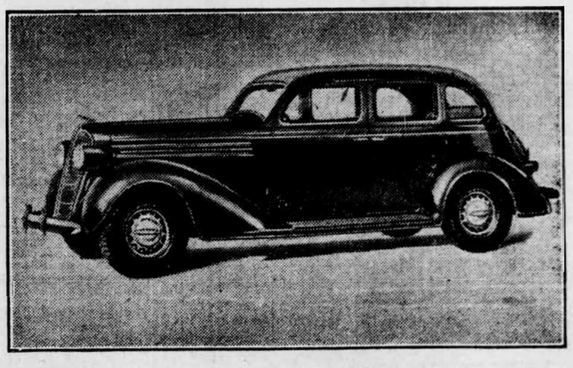

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Well Done, The Customs!

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

BOMBAY'S PROUD DISTINCTION

Bombay has every reason to be proud of the great victory which her favourite team, the Customs scored in the final of the Beighton Cup Tournament at Calcutta on Saturday last. The Beighton Cup is considered the Blue Riband of India hockey and by winning it along with the the Aga Khan Cup during the same season, the Customs have conclusively proved themselves to be the strongest combination in the whole of India. I believe this is the first occasion in the history of these two tournaments that one team has won them both in the same year. I heartily congratulate the Customs on their splendid achievement and wish them greater successes in the future.

INDIA'S CHAMPIONS, BUT—

It looks rather strange to note that not one of these players who have been responsible for these magnificent results has been considered fit enough by the all-India selectors to represent his country at the ensuing Olympic Games! This bespeaks of something wrong somewhere in the matter of selection of the Olympic team. And that can hardly be said to be creditable to the selectors. Unless people can bring in an impartial sense of judgment in such matters they have no business, no claim or title, to sit in the Selection Committee. I know that it is rather a late cry to remedy the wrongs of the past. But it should be a guidance for us to be more careful in the coming years.

THEMSELVES TO BLAME

In exculpation of the defeats of the Calcutta Customs the runners-up, and the Jhansi Heroes, one of the semi-finalists who were greatly fancied for the championship because of the association of Dhyanchand and Rup Singh, it is said that they had to play for several days at a stretch in consequence of which they became stale and tired. While sympathising with them for their misfortunes, I can not but point out that they themselves were in a measure responsible for them. Had they not entered for both the Beighton and Lakhshmibilas Cups or played the same teams they would not have found themselves in that sorry plight. In future they should be more careful in measuring their opponents and estimating their own strength. Then they are more likely to meet with better fate.

RESTORE "AGA KHAN'S" POPULARITY

Calcutta must now admit that as far as play goes Bombay is clearly her superior. Her foremost team the Customs, paid a visit to Bombay in 1932 and was vanquished by its local counterpart in the final of the Aga Khan Tournament. Now she has been conquered on her own ground. Whatever excuse she might have proffered in the first instance, she could not advance them now. Having gained thus far, it will be idle or even suicidal, to overlook the fact that the Aga Khan Tournament is fast losing hold on the imagination of the players of this country. Few outstanding teams therefore, visit our City now-a-days. Unless something is done to attract those who show a preference for Calcutta, I am afraid the Aga Khan Tournament will gradually dwindle down to a local tournament. And whatever interest and enthusiasm local fans still possess will die down completely. I should therefore like the local authorities to put their heads together and find out the ways to restore its original popularity.

WHAT ABOUT OLYMPIC TEAM?

Although the time for the departure of the Olympic Hockey Team for Germany is drawing near nothing has been heard yet about its final composition. Most of the provinces objected to the levy of Rs. 1,500 per player selected from their area. The date for payment of this levy ended on 29th April. The whole of India, is therefore, anxious to know how the I.H.F. met their protests and what has been done to raise the funds for the purpose of sending out the team. If the final team is selected in the way the New Zealand team was chosen, I have not the least doubt that most of the provinces would refuse to co-operate with the I.H.F. in their scheme for exhibition matches with the Olympic team. The sooner the I.H.F. realise the gravity and urgency of the situation the better will it be for all concerned.

"BOMBAY HOCKEY ANNUAL"

I have just received a copy of the ninth issue of the Bombay Hockey annual (1936) published by the Florence Agency. I wish it again that it had seen the light of day before the Tournament proper of the Aga Khan Cup had commenced. It being a record of last year's events, it would have attracted better sale then. It is rather late in the season now. The publishers must see to it next year. The present issue has certainly shown some improvement over its predecessors. But there is still much room for it both in the direction of printing and collection of materials, especially towards the former. Still the readers will find a lot in it to interest them.

BOMBAY'S 1,000 HEALTH LEAGUES

Association Put On Bright Variety Entertainments At C. J. Hall

(From A Correspondent.)

That there are over a thousand a Health and Strength Leagues in Bombay was one of the facts revealed by Capt. Khan Bahadur S. R. Mody, Vice-President of the League in England, presiding over the variety entertainment got up by the Health and Strength Leaguers' Association on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The programme was packed with a remarkable combination of dances, music, physical culture itats, ventriloquism, etc., which were attended to with rapt interest by a full house.

League's Motto

Khan Bahadur Mody in the course of his presidential remarks expressed the hope that before long the city which was second in the Empire would have a Health and Strength League membership befitting her position. The League which has a membership all over the world had for its motto the ideal "Sacred thy body as thy soul" and attempted to keep bright the goal of bodily health and happiness.

He wanted all the League members to be brought closer together through the Association under the auspices of which the function was organised, so that they might be able to seek inspiration from each other exchange ideas and be provided with facilities for outdoor games and exercises.

The concert was the first attempt of the Association to appear before the public and if its success is any indication the Association should have a flourishing time in future.

IN GRAVE DANGER OF DEFEAT

Indian Tourists Have Not Become Acclimatised

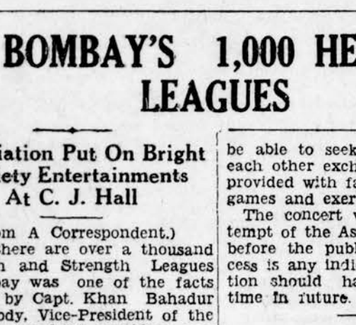
LONDON, May 5.

All commentators point out that the Indians are in grave danger of defeat. Mr. Robertson-Glasgow says that they let the opportunity slip and fate was not inclined to forgive.

Mr. Howard Marshall says that the visitors have not become acclimatised to conditions which they must find disconcertingly strange. They are capable of making plenty of runs against good bowling, and will drop very few catches.

"The Times" says that clearly the Indians riss Wazir Ali. It appears they will have to ask the enthusiastic Mohammed Nissar to bowl an enormous number of overs before the season ends.—Reuter.

AMSTEL BEER



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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY WATER POLO TEAM FOR EUROPE?

Mr. Khurshed Golwala's Enterprise

A dinner was given to the victorious Parsi swimmers' team who won the Bombay Water-polo Quadrangular Championship, this year, by friends and admirers, mainly belonging to the Golwala's Victoria Swimming Bath, on Saturday evening, at the Radio Club.

Mr. Framroze Kharshedji Golwala the veteran Parsi swimmer and proprietor of the Victoria Swimming Bath, who presided over the function complimented the victorious team which was ably captained by Mr. Kaikhushru Kapadia and which showed excellent team spirit in the match. For the last 33 years the team was showing excellent form in water polo game, for which the Parsi community could feel legitimete pride. He then thanked Mr. Nadirsha C. Kapadia, who took great interest in the match, by giving benefit of his ripe experience to the team at practice matches, and also gave his services on the day of the official match.

After Mr. Edalji Katrak, one of the old members of the Bath, had complimented the team on its success, Mr. Nadirsha Kapadia referred to the bright game displayed by the victorious team, in spite of a handicap.

He then paid a tribute to Mr. Khurshed, son of Mr. Framroze, who was taking great interest in the matches of the team, by giving them constant practice, which had resulted in a well-deserved victory. He then announced that Mr. Khurshed was contemplating taking a Bombay water polo team to Europe next year, and was doing his best in that connection. He wished Mr. Khurshed every success in his enterprise. Judging from the experience gained in his tour in Europe lately, he opined that a Bombay team would make a good impression there.

PAY UP HEADS DERBY BETTING

Bala Hissar And Abjer Quoted At Long Odds

LONDON, May 4.

The following is the Derby Call-Over:—

100 to 16 against PAY UP

100 to 9 against RHODES SCHOLAR taken and offered.

100 to 9 against BALA HISSAR offered.

13 to 1 against NOBLE KING

15 to 1 against MAHMOUD taken and offered,

18 to 1 against THANKERTON offered, 20 to 1 taken

25 to 1 against MAGNET offered, 28 to 1 taken

25 to 1 against ABJER offered, 33 to 1 taken

28 to 1 against RAEBURN offered, 33 to 1 taken

33 to 1 HIS GRACE offered, 40 to 1 taken.

50 to 1 TAJ AKBAR taken and offered.—Reuter.

WORKERS STABBED IN MILL COMPOUND

Murder Verdict Against Man Alleged To Have Run Amok

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Four witnesses, who were stabbed in the Spring Mill on April 20 last, soon after the recess-hour, gave evidence to-day before the City Coroner on the death of Atmaram Krishnaji, a jobber in the mill, who was fatally stabbed.

The commotion in the Mill, when Abdul Khan is alleged to have run amok in the compound of the mill, stabbing several people, workers in several departments running helter-skelter through sheer fright, were vividly described to-day by the eye-witnesses.

But no witness deposed to the fact that he saw Abdul Khan, the suspect, actually stabbing Atmaram Krishnaji.

Verdict

A verdict of death due to stab-wound was returned by the jury. They recommended that the suspect, Abdul Khan, should be placed on a charge of murder and tried accordingly.

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

Entries Close On May 16

The Bengal Club League Tournament conducted by the Indian Football League will commence on Saturday, May 23.

The Tournament is open to purely Indian teams only, like the Nadkarni Cup.

The entry fee is Rs. 15 plus an affiliation fee of Rs. 3.

As the matches will be played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, it is expected that a large number of teams will enter for it.

Entries will close on Saturday, May 16.

Entry forms may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Football League, c/o Bengal Club, Sri Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel.

Gole Cup Volley Ball Tournament

The Finals of the Gole Cup Volley Ball Tournament was played on Monday evening on the Mustan Shah Bagh Playground between the Gilder Tank Playground 'A' Team and the Mustan Shah Playground 'A' Team in front of a large number of spectators.

Contrary to expectations the Gilder Team sprung a surprise by winning the first game at 15—8, but the Mustan Team after a very hard battle won two consecutive games and the match at 15—6 and 15—8.

After the conclusion of the game, Mr. Ahmed, Superintendent of Gardens, gave away the Cup to the winners.

A Burdwan message says in connection with the distress in Kalna Sub-division, it is understood that, at the instance of the local officials a sum of Rs. 350|- has been given for distribution as gratuitous relief, Rs. 18,500|- as agricultural loans and Rs. 12,700|- as land improvement loans.—A. P.

FOR KARACHI MAYORAL 'GADI'

Keen Quadrangular Contest Expected

KARACHI, May 4.

Interesting developments are taking place in connection with the forthcoming Mayoral election. What was expected to be a triangular fight has now turned into a quadrangular one as a sequel to dissensions in the Peoples' Party, which has a strength of over 45 members in a house consisting of 64 members.

YET UNDECIDED

It appears that the Peoples' Party has not yet decided their candidate. There are now three standing for the Mayoral gadi from this party and this was responsible for the split, because a section of the Party favours Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, some others Sardar Pratapsingh Seth, while the entire bloc of the nationalists in the party wants to support Mr. R. K. Sidhwa.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

This split has been taken immediate advantage of by the European group in the Corporation, which has set up Colonel Mahon, who was recently returned to the Corporation, as their candidate. Nothing definite can be said as to who may be elected Mayor.—United Press.

NEW FAITH FOR HARIJANS

Ambedkar At Nagpur And Wardha

NAGPUR, May 4.

That the Depressed Classes would not, after leaving the Hindu fold, embrace other religions but establish a new faith of their own, was indicated by Dr. Ambedkar, in the course of his address at Kasturchand Park last evening.

"You are all farmers," said, "you know that one tree cannot grow under the shade of another. Our growth has been stunted under the shade of this age-old tree of Hinduism. Unless we leave that tree and transplant ourselves in some open space, where we would get direct sunlight of freedom, we cannot hope to achieve our Goal."

CONCENTRATE ON PROPAGANDA.

Support is also lent to this inference by Dr. Ambedkar's advice to Harijans at Wardha, where he is reported to have said: "I have not advised anyone to embrace either Christianity or Islam. Those who might be propagating either religion on their own responsibility, will soon be disillusioned. For the present, we should only concentrate on making propaganda."—A.P.

PERRY COLOUR DEMONSTRATION

The Hon. Secretary Motion Picture Society of India writes:—

Mr. Paul Perry of the Franklin-Granville Expedition gave a talk on Perry Colour Process to a small gathering of the cine technicians of the Motion Picture Society of India and others interested in colour cinematography last evening at 9-30 p.m. at the Film City. While introducing Mr. Paul Perry, the speaker of the evening, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar gave a short account of his past activities in Hollywood as one of the organisers of the Association of the American Cinematographers and a well-known cameraman and in the Far East as a producer of colour travelogues. After a short explanation by Mr. Perry of the principles of his colour process, which is more or less the same as Bi-pack process, a roll of colour film comprising of various shorts from Manilla, Hollywood etc. was projected. After the screening of the picture, a lively discussion ensued and the majority of the technicians assembled put a number of questions to Mr. Perry on the different colour processes available in the market.

Compulsory registration of all trade unions is recommended by the Select Committee of the Travancore Legislative Assembly on the Travancore Trade Union Bill.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY: 6TH MAY.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.), GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben "Trans-Atlantic Ferry." The romantic story of the pioneers of trans-Atlantic travel from Ericson and Columbus to the construction of the "Queen Mary." Narrator, George Blake. The programme written and produced by Cecil Madden.
8-30 p.m. Interlude.
8-35 p.m. The Composer at the Pianoforte—12; Walford Davies. A recital of Walford Davies' songs, sung by Elsie Suddaby (Soprano). (Accompanied by the composer).
9 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa.
9-25 p.m. The News & announcements.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall.
10 p.m. Talk: "Down to the Sea in Ships—Sea Communications: (4) Manning the Ship." Basil Sanderson.
10-20 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra (continued).

Delhi Programme

WEDNESDAY: 6TH MAY.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.
8 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra "Ayu Birtha"—a chorus.
8-10 a.m. Joti Bai of Calcutta Thumri.
8-20 a.m. Durga Bai of Delhi Thumri.
8-30 a.m. Karrar Jaltarang—Bsant Mukhari.
8-35 a.m. Radha Bai Ghazal.
8-45 a.m. Peareylal "Europe ki Sair" (Hindustani Talk).
9 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Balas Khani.
9-10 a.m. Wazir Khan Khayal and Thumri.
9-30 a.m. Joti Bai Thumri.
9-40 a.m. Durga Bai of Delhi ghazal.
9-50 a.m. Radha Bai ghazal.
6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Kafi.
6-10 p.m. Wazir Khan Khayal Purbi and Thumri.
6-30 p.m. Joti Bai Bhajan.
6-40 p.m. Durga Bai of Delhi ghazal.
6-50 p.m. Radha Bai Thumri.
7 p.m. Wazir Khan Thumri.
7-10 p.m. Joti Bai Bengali song.
7-20 p.m. Durga Bai of Delhi Thumri.
7-30 p.m. S.S. Bhagat "Sarak ka Istimal" (Hindustani Talk).
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra "Luddi."
7-50 p.m. Radha Bai Ghazal.
8 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore Punjabi folk-songs.
8-20 p.m. Durga Bai of Delhi Dehati geet.
8-30 p.m. Desh Bandhu Gupta "Hindustani Akhbaron ki Tarraqi" (Hindustani Talk).
8-45 p.m. Joti Bai Bengali song.
8-55 p.m. Wazir Khan Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Problem of Leisure. Lieut.-Col. H.W. Wagstaff, R.E.
10 p.m. Durga Bai Ghazal.
10-10 p.m. Radha Bai Ghazal.
10-20 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore Thumri, Dadra and Ghazals.

Bombay Programme

WEDNESDAY: 6TH MAY.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
VUB 31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s.
12 noon. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Available market rates. Lunch hour selections. Jules Craen and His Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
5 p.m. Children's Hour. Marie J. Hill.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Prof. Ashah in Hindustani songs.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Sitar solos. Mohomed Khan.
7-35 p.m. Exposition of Gatha. Ervad Framro A. Bode, B.A.
7-50 p.m. Sitar solos Mohomed Khan.
8-10 p.m. Light music Kesharbai Bandodkar.
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light songs Kesharbai Bandodkar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport A.G. A. Norman.
10 p.m. SB Erwin Klein and the Viennese Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

WEDNESDAY: 6TH MAY.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.
12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch time selections. Relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. "Importance of Unimportant Things" (continued) by Kamal Bose.
1-51 p.m. Musical selections (recorded).
2-6 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-36 p.m. Recorded selections.
2-51 p.m. Health Talk by Brojendra Nath Bhadra of the Calcutta Corporation.
5-36 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran by Hafiz Mutcheruddin Ahmad.
5-51 p.m. Modern Bengali Song by Umapada Bhattacharya.
6-6 p.m. Raga Demonstration by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty, B.L.
6-36 p.m. Birthday Celebration of Lord Buddha. Hymns by the Buddhist Monks. Talk on Buddhistic Philosophy by Dr. Bimala Charan Law. Talk on the Life of Buddha by Satish Chandra Seal. Selected Scenes from a play on Buddha.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB "The Maintenance and Care of Motor Tyres" a talk by G.L. W. Moss.
8-26 p.m. SB Orchestral selections (recorded) from the Studio.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather forecast. General News Bulletin. Market prices. Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB Vocal music (Bengali). Sreematy Indubala.
9-26 p.m. Krishna Chandra Dey.
9-46 p.m. SB Mystery by X.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather forecast. 2nd News bulletin. Market prices. Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).

A SAD SAGA OF A "DENIZAN"

PARIJAT PICTURES' (Sangli) HINDI MUSICAL

Andheri Duniya

Starring:

C. KOLHATKAR with Dinanath G. Mohite, D. Malvankar Prema Borkar, Jaitunbai

Coming Soon AT MAJESTIC — Girgaum —

Remember—

All Quiet On The Maratha Front

Starts from 9th MAY at the

WELLINGTON CINEMA Dhobitalao

The only Indian War picture. It will give you an idea of European War Tactics. Fall of fort Jinji is just like fall of ADDIS-ABABA.

Select Talkies Distributors. Bombay No. 7.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Safar 13, 1354
Parsi: Adar 2, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 2m
Hightide: 12-11 23-51
Lowtide: 5-22 18-02

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 7.

Results of B.Sc., and Third M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Friday, May 8.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Meeting of the Progressive Group: Mr. R. von Leyden will read a paper on "East and West in the World's History of Art," Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, May 9.

S. S. 'Strathaird', with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Girl Friend" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Under Pressure." Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"She Shall have Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Prince of Thieves" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PLAZA—"Dark Angel" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Anything Goes" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"A Night at the Opera." Time as usual.

REGAL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Broadway Hostess" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Hoore Samandar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"My Beloved" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Law of the Wild" Time as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Bolar Baloran via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

FAIR AT PYDHOWNIE

The annual fair of the 'Shree Mahakali Temple' at Pydhownie will be held to-day (Wednesday) and will remain for three days.

BUDDHA'S JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver the Presidential Address, on the occasion of consecrating the memory of Lord Buddha's Thrice-Sacred Day, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at Ananda Vihara, in the compound of Nair Hospital near Bombay Central Station, Lamington Road.

TARUN GUJARATI SAHITYA SABHA

Shree Tarun Gujjarati Sahitya Sabha has appointed the following office-bearers of the Managing Committee for the third year:—

President: Sjt. Shyamji Vaghi Thakur.

Vice-President: Sjt. Sundar Shyam.

Secretaries: Sjt. Shakunt Raval and Aravind Shastri.

Treasurers: Sjt. Manishankar Joshi and Liladhar Shah.

"C. F." AT SUVA

A cable from the Fiji Indian Association to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association states that Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived at Suva.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

The following office-bearers have been elected for the year 1936:—

President: Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla.

Chairman: Dr. F. P. Antia.

Jt Hon. Secretaries: Mr. F. H. Valibhoy and Mr. D. P. Writer.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. G. Jhaveri.

Hon. Auditor: Mr. H. M. Contractor.

ALL-INDIA TYPEWRITING CONTEST

Arrangements have been completed to hold this year's Typewriting Contest on 28th June, 1936, at the following Centres: Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, Rangoon, Simla, Trivandrum, Trichur and Vizagapatam.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDICAL RELIEF FUND

Organised by Mrs. Bapsey A. Sabavala

The following donations have been received:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Proceeds of a Concert held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on 12th Jan 1936 by the Social Workers' Society	1,304	13	0
Mr F. E. Dinshaw	500	0	0
Mr. G. H. Zaveri	100	0	0
A Sympathiser	50	0	0
Mr. Bomanji J. Siganporia	7	0	0
Mr. J. J. Vim	2	0	0
Total	1,963	13	0

'G' WARD D. C. C.

At the meeting of Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar held on the 1st instant, the following bearers were elected. President I. S. Patel, Vice-President Mrs. Shantabai Vengserkar, and Messrs. V. R. Dighe and G. J. Patel Secretaries and Mr. J. R. Deo as Treasurer. The following are elected as members on the Committee, Sjts. V. M. Nagwekar, G. S. Kanthi, D. B. Gupte, W. G. Kulkarni, D. D. Mathure, Y. G. Patil, D. D. Bakre, Powar, Dagdu Palse, Charles Mascarenhas.

WEDDING OF CHIMANLAL DESAI'S SONS

The grounds of the Sagar Studio situated at Napean Sea Road were en-fete on the occasion of the celebration of the wedding of Messrs. Surendra and Virendra, two sons of Syt. Chimanlal Desai of the Sagar Film Studio. Prominent citizens of Bombay attended the celebrations to give their blessings to the newly married couples.

The bungalow and the grounds were decorated with festoons, banners and profusely illuminated. A special Cinema Film was taken for the "hustamelap" ceremony.

The family members and friends of Syt. Desai gave fitting presents to the bride and bridegroom.

YEAR'S PROGRESS OF BHARATI BIMA

Shareholders Congratulate Management At Annual Meeting

The first General (Statutory) Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bharati Bima Ltd., was held on May 1 in the premises of the Registered Head Office of the Company at Benares, under the Chairmanship of Rajkumar Baleshwar Prasad Singh of Majhua, Ballia.

Eminent shareholders like Messrs. Sampurnanand, Murarilal Kedia, Brijmohan Das, Satyadeonarain Singh, Dr. Girja Prasad, Mahelshwar Singh, Haribans Misra etc., were present.

The meeting adopted the Statutory Report unanimously and in another resolution congratulated the Board of Directors, Managing Director, and the General Manager for successfully piloting the ship of the Company through a very hard period of trade depression in the country. It was a very creditable factor that nearly Rs. 56,000 has been earned from shares, Rs. 7,500 on premiums and after depositing Government Security, for which appreciation has not been taken into consideration, and deducting a small figure of Rs. 4307 on preliminary expenses and paying for the Organisation and Head Office charges, a good cash balance remains with the Company.

The life business has reached near sven lacs.

"AIWANE RAFAAT" SOLD

Purchased By Mrs Sabawala

An important deal during the last week is the sale of a well-known property, "Aiwane Rafat," on Ridge Road. The Oriental style of this building, reminiscent of the old world, distinguishes from other buildings in Bombay. It has been purchased by Mrs. Bapsy A. Sabavala from the owners, Atia Begum Faizee Rehman and another. For many years the Three Arts' Circle receptions have been held in this magnificent bungalow.

Mr. S. R. Patell, Estate Agent, 21 Cuffe Parade has negotiated the sale.

A. I. T. U. C.

To-day's Propaganda Meetings

Two propaganda meetings will be held to-day (Wednesday) in furtherance of the ensuing Session of the A.I.T.U.C. at Bombay one at Kapidas Maidan at 5.30 p.m., and the other at Delisle Road—Haji Kassum Chawl at 8.30 p.m., under the auspices of the R. C. to the A.I.T.U.C.

"May Day" At Bhusaval

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bhusawal writes:

May day was celebrated under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Bhusaval in Gandhi Chawk on May 1. Mr. Abdul Razak was in the chair.

The president while speaking on the importance of the day tried to impress the workers that the working class movement was being developed in the world on a greater strength. He referred to the present condition of the G. I. P. R. Workers and depicted their condition which was becoming worse and worse day by day.

Mr. V. V. Phatak before putting forth two resolutions spoke on the international situation and condemned the repressive policy of the Fascist Governments in Germany and Italy. He mentioned the deplorable condition of the Abyssinians who have been falling a prey to the Italy's force. He then put two resolutions one of which condemned the policy of the Government in keeping leaders like K. N. Phadke, Subash Bose under arrest. The other resolution insisted upon the workers to stick up to their G. I. P. Railway Worker's Union and remain aloof from the New Staff Union.

The president declared the resolutions passed unanimously and the meeting then terminated late at night.

Bombay's Health Statistics

The following is the report of the Health of Bombay during the week ending May 2.

The total mortality 604 was 9 more than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 27.0 on the Census Population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1935, viz. the mortality of 621 and death rate 27.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 536 and death rate 24.0.

Out of the total deaths, 178 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 62 attacks (including 3 imported—one each from Deogad, Shirwal and Bandra) and 40 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 3 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Hesperides' left Liverpool on Friday evening (May 1).

Clan Line steamer 'Harmodius' arrived in London on May 3.

The O S K steamer 'Mantai Maru' left Singapore on April 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 11 via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with the mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

The 'Cathay' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 9 a.m. the same day.

MATRICULATION EXAM.

The following telegram, dated 1st May was sent to Vice-Chancellor, University, Bombay:—"Sind Secondary Teachers' Association strongly protest against sudden drastic change in the question papers in English set, at this year's matriculation examination."

Bombay Prepares To Welcome Congress President

Informal Meeting Fixes Heavy Programme For Jawahar

Eight public meetings in several parts of the city of Bombay and the suburbs under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Ward Congress Committees, the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, the Trade Union Congress, the States' People's Conference, will be addressed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, during his stay in Bombay, arriving on Friday, May 15, according to the tentative programme fixed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in consultation with Pundit Jawaharlal, at an informal meeting of the Congress workers held on Tuesday at the Congress House.

RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION

A right royal reception has been arranged at the Victoria Terminus, as soon as Punditji alights from the Calcutta Mail (via Cheokki), which arrives at 8-15 in the morning.

Informal conferences between the President, and the B.P.C.C., officials, the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, the Trade Union workers, the Merchants and businessmen, and a general conference of Congress workers in the city and the suburbs, will also take place.

It is understood, Pundit Jawaharlal will stay at the residence of Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh, at Warden Road, while he is in Bombay.

Punditji expressed his desire that Saturday and Sunday should be left for his own engagements with the all-India Trade Union Congress. During these days, he will attend the session of the all-India Trade Union Congress, and will be present at the proceedings of their Subjects Committee.

LECTURE ON SOCIALISM

The Congress Socialists have arranged a meeting, admission being by tickets, when Pundit Jawaharlal will speak on "Socialism" to the Bombay audience. This is considered a unique occasion as Punditji is expected to deal with the question in all its aspects exhaustively.

Besides these, he will address a meeting of Muslims, a ladies' meeting and will receive a Harijan delegation.

Arrangements are in progress regarding the procession in connection with his reception. The citizens will be requested to stand on the pavement, while Punditji drives along the fixed route in a car, halting at certain places, on the route, where the residents of the locality will have an opportunity of welcoming him.

SCHEME TO MERGE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANIES

Negotiations Have Reached Advanced Stage Says Mr. Reid

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bundi Portland Cement Limited, (Managing Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.,) was held on Tuesday evening at the premises of the office.

Mr. E. C. Reid, Ex-Officio Director and Chairman, presided.

In presenting the Directors' Report, Mr. Reid said that the Directors decided that owing to the prudent policy carried out in the past regarding the provision for depreciation and in anticipation of the proposed scheme to merge the various Indian Cement Companies being placed before the shareholders and receiving their approval at an early date, the Directors were justified in placing less to reserve fund and recommending an increased dividend.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Referring to the Indian Cement Industry, Mr. Reid said, "The total sales of Indian Cement are in the neighbourhood of 900,000 tons per annum with a growing tendency and it is necessary to erect new works so as to be in a position at all times to meet the whole of the demand for cement at economic prices. For this and other good reasons it is absolutely essential in the general and lasting interests of the shareholders and consumers to consolidate the Industry by merging the various Indian Cement Companies. Here, I would refer with profound regret to the untimely death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, whose outstanding ability, foresight and keen interest in this national Industry has done much to bring it into its present stage of comparative prosperity. It was Mr. Dinshaw who was largely responsible for the present scheme, which is now being closely examined by the various Directors and Agents as he, and your Agents likewise, foresaw the wisdom of following such a course.

MERGER SCHEME.

"The value of sound co-operation, especially in an Industry like cement, is incalculable and I firmly believe the present merger scheme which is the best that can be evolved under the circumstances, to be fundamentally sound and that its aims and objects will be achieved not the least of which being to encourage the still wider use of Portland Cement by continuing to regulate prices on a fair and equitable basis as between the manufacturer and the consumer.

"Much has been said in the press and in other circles about this important merger scheme and in your Directors' Report you have been told that the negotiations have reached an advanced stage. Naturally an undertaking of this magnitude and importance has necessitated the very closest scrutiny of the Directors and Agents of the member companies before it could be presented in its final form to the shareholders and whilst at this meeting it is neither necessary nor practicable for me to go into the details thereof, I would assure you that the fullest possible consideration is being given to the scheme, that each works has been examined by experts and that, when the proposals have been accepted by the various Directors and Agents, full particulars of the whole scheme will be placed before you shareholders and you will be given ample time to consider them."

REPORT ADOPTED.

After a brief discussion, the report was adopted.

A dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1935 at Rs. 1-6-0 per share making Rs. 2 for the year payable free of Income Tax was declared.

Sir Kikabhai Premchand and Mr. Ramdas Narandas, the two retiring directors were re-elected. The election of Mr. R. C. Giles as Director was confirmed. Messrs A. F. Fergusson and Co., were re-appointed auditors.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The opening of the Ishverial Park at Parle took place on Sunday evening in the presence of a cosmopolitan gathering.

The Park was opened by Mr. Caesar De Mello, president of the Parle-Andheri Municipality, in declaring the park open spoke eloquently of the generosity of Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal who was partly responsible for project of the park.

Mr. Kantilal thanked the Municipality for giving him the opportunity of keeping the memory of his father alive.

Mr. and Mrs. Kantilal were then "At Home" to the guest.

MAHIM CAUSEWAY.

Many a time have I written about this bottle neck bridge but alas nothing seems to be done about it.

I would request the members of both the Bandra and Bombay Municipalities to visit this spot after sunset and see for themselves the great risk not only the motorist but even the pedestrians run.

I am given to understand that the portion on the suburban side of the bridge is under the jurisdiction of the Bandra Municipality for the Bombay portion has already been broadened up to the bridge so I hope whoever is concerned will consider this matter and take immediate steps.

THANA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Sunday the St. John Baptists School, Thana, held its annual prize distribution and sports under the presidentship of Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Adminstrator-General to the Government of Bombay.

In the course of the report which was read by Rev. Fr. Wilfred Pereira, it was said: "The school had made very great progress but further progress and advancement lies in the lack of an adequate building and sufficient housing accommodation."

Mr. Rodrigues in his speech urged the residents of Thana to stand by and support their own school. The success of the school and its efficient management lay, he said, entirely in their own hands and it was up to them to see that it got their ready support and generous assistance. Mrs. Rodrigues distributed the prizes.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

"The Buddha-Prabha"

Buddha, it is said, obtained enlightened on the full-moon day of of Vaisakhi month. This day is known among the Buddhists as "Thrice-Sacred-Day", and is celebrated by them with great eclat and religious fervour every year on the Vaisakhi Poornima. The Vaisakhi Poornima falls to-day, The Budha Society of Bombay, according to their official organ "Buddha-Prabha" (Vaisakhi Number), will celebrate the Buddha Jayanti to-day by arranging special programme. The Vaisakhi Number of the "Buddha-Prabha" gives in pictorial form the important incidents in the life of Buddha, which were engraved on stone nearly twenty centuries ago. From the pictures one can easily understand the various stages in his life from his birth till his Pari-Nibana or death. The pictures also indicate the great progress which Indian art had made before the Christian era.

The article on "Buddhist Centres in and around Bombay" published in this number is of absorbing interest. The existence of several Buddhistic caves and relics in and around the island of Bombay bears ample testimony to the fact that Buddhism had obtained a firm footing on the West Coast of India. Mr. K. A. Padhya, Honorary Secretary of the Society, the author, had visited the Brahma-Tekadi Hill near Nimal, thrice, and found images both Buddhistic and Brahmanical, literally strewn over some portions of this place. Some of them are preserved by the local Brahmins in the Hindu temples and some are removed to unknown places. Mr. Padhya appeals to the Archaeological Department of Western India to turn its attention to this place which has great and rich potentialities from archaeological point of view. He says: "There will be no lack of voluntary workers to come forward to assist the Department if the work of excavation is undertaken. Having regard to the remote antiquity of Sopara which was looked upon by the Hindus, Jains and Buddhists as a sacred place, it is possible that the archaeological results may even surpass those of Mahenjodoro or Harappa".

Buddhist Art

The Sculptures (photographs of which are published in the volume) depict the Buddha as was portrayed by the people living in the periods ranging from the first century to the sixth century A.D. and present costumes, ornaments and types of men and women of those periods. These portraits are, therefore, much nearer the reality than some of the legendary pictures produced by modern artists. "The latter, it is deplorable to note," says the Editor, "pay little or no consideration to the mode of living, the fashion of dress and method of decoration in ancient India, without which the picture, however artistically rich it may be, does not appeal to one who believes in the co-ordination of chronology with Art. In the opinion of Foucher, Hargreaves and others, these sculptures have a tinge of Greeco-Buddhist Art. Out of the 14 plates published in this issue, some are specimens of excellent art and bear ample testimony to the perfection achieved by the Buddhists of that age".

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO BE READ AT POLICE PARADE

OOTACAMUND, May 5.

On 11th May a message from the Governor-General to the Army in India, the Royal Air Force, the Navy and the Police will be read at the police parades to be held throughout India at District headquarters on the 11th morning whereat the message will also be read by District Magistrates at parades also to be held at all police stations.

It is understood that C.F. Brackenbury, Chief Secretary, is likely to be appointed Law Member in succession to Sir K. V. Reddi, who has been appointed to act as Governor. Mr. H. M. Hood, Secretary, Home Department, it is understood, will be appointed Chief Secretary.—A. P.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

Bombay's Response To Appeal For Funds

BOMBAY, May 5.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Centenary, Calcutta has issued the following statement:—

"In response to the appeal of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary we are glad to announce that a Parsi friend of Bombay has contributed Rs. 2,000 a Parsi Sympathiser of Poona Rs. 1,000, The Seeds Traders' Association Rs. 1,001 and the Sheriff of Bombay and some other distinguished citizens have also contributed their quota, a list of which will shortly follow.

We hope, the other Associations as well as the citizens of Bombay will not fail to respond to the clarion call of the mighty minds of the East and West to make the event a great success by their moral and material support."—United Press.

Andheri High School's Progress

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, May 4

A social gathering was held by the Andheri High School on Saturday last when about 200 parents, guardians and others interested in the welfare of the school were present. The principal addressing the gathering said that the school had made good progress since the last four years and that it was highly praised by the university and the educational authorities. He further said that it was his aim to make the school a unique institution in the Suburbs and craved for co-operation from the parents and invited suggestions.

The guests were then entertained with Garba dance and music.

The Egyptian elections have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Wafd (extreme Nationalists) who have secured 163 seats in the Chamber against 54 for all the six other parties combined.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936

RURAL UPLIFT

We sincerely hope the reports of good rural uplift work in the Presidency under official auspices are accurate and unexaggerated. The need for uplift in the villages is so vast and so urgent that any organised attempt to supply it is to be cordially welcomed, whether it is official or non-official. Maximum progress is possible where there is due co-operation between all the agencies engaged in uplift work. The reports published by the Director of Information of work done in the Presidency in the last quarter of 1935 do not do justice to the work done under non-official guidance, though credit is often taken by officials for work of the latter type. It is, however, something that useful work is done in the villages by one agency or other and that the importance of rural reconstruction is now being recognized by all classes. The only regret is that official contribution to it is so little and one-sided, considering the vast resources in men and many at the disposal of Government. We fear, too, that in several cases official work is thoroughly mischievous, where it seeks to prejudice the people against the Congress.

People's Enthusiason

The Collectors' reports from some districts refer to excellent work done by officials and non-officials alike. The Collector of Satara, for instance, observes: "There is such an awakening all over the district and good work being done in so many places, that I find it impossible to give an adequate account of the progress within the limits of a report." He says further: "The credit for this is largely due to the village improvement propagandists trained in the propaganda classes which have been held at various centres in the district. The trained propagandist has, in practice, been found most efficient in carrying the message of village improvement into the remotest corner of the district." Even with regard to some "apparently hopelessly poor villages", the Collector remarks: "I was struck by the genuine enthusiasm of the people themselves in pushing forward village improvement. The Live-Stock Expert, Mr. Bruen, who visited various villages in the district without any previous notice, also expressed his surprise at the real improvement carried out and at the fine spirit of the people." We should like to know more details of the work in this district. Much of it seems to be due to the inspiration and guidance received from Gandhiji and his village propaganda. The official reports say little or nothing about prohibition or even temperance work in any district. Is it to be understood that for the sake of revenue the officials do not want to promote this movement? We hope, however, non-official agencies at least will give much importance to temperance work. Where the people are so extremely poor, even a little saved from drink must be a boon to them.

Constructive Work

Congressmen should see to it that they do not lag behind officials in respect of rural uplift work. In particular, wherever they see any official tendency to promote anti-Congress propaganda, they should start counter propaganda to defend Congress policies against misrepresentation, but more stress should be laid on constructive work, which is itself most effective propaganda. And in the present circumstances of the country there is no better constructive work than the promotion of cottage industries. The Congress President has done well to emphasize the urgency of rapid and extensive industrialization but he will also, we trust, lay stress on the promotion of cottage industries whenever he dwells on the agrarian problem. As Gandhiji pointed out in his speech at Wardha in opening the Village Industries Exhibition, so much unemployment has been created in this country by man's legitimate work being usurped by machinery in India and abroad that there is no other means of giving immediate relief, however small, to millions of destitute people in the country than by reviving the village industries. The task is, of course, a huge one and cannot be achieved unless thousands of workers go and settle in villages and work there for and among the villagers. In that way alone he believes can the ideal be realised of the Congress being both "of the masses and for the masses". And as it is always his principle to teach by example as well as by precept, he has decided to settle in the village of Shegaon near Wardha, where he proposes to face and study first-hand all the difficulties of a city-dweller working for village uplift. He will, of course, guide from there the all-India Harijan propaganda and also the work of the A. I. V. I. A. It seems he also wishes to convert an unpromising village into a model one and present it to fellow-workers as a model village, he being himself a model village uplift worker. Officials can learn about uplift far more than they can imagine from this marvellous man, and he himself is ever ready to learn from the humblest official or the humblest villager.

India's Duty To Ethiopia

There is a double touch of irony in the tragedy of the Ethiopian Emperor's decision to go to Jerusalem, Mr. Anthony Eden has taken the earliest opportunity of declaring through the House of Commons: "Naturally they expected that the Emperor would not participate in furtherance of hostilities in Palestine." And the reference is to hostilities started and carried on by Italy in defiance of the League and League members including Britain! What is more, the Negus cannot further them because he will be enjoying the hospitality of Palestine which is a Mandate of the League of Nations!! This touching sense of strict loyalty to the etiquette of neutrality—in hostilities between the declared aggressor and his unfortunate, innocent victim—is, however, not surprising. Nor is it surprising that the League should merely feel itself placed in an "awkward" position, if Italy decided to put the renegade Ras Gugsa on the throne. What has already been done to Abyssinia by the League and its members, what has already been done by them to their own commitments are infinitely more disgusting and nauseating.

The fact is, as pointed out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that the whole tragedy has not only exposed afresh the true nature of Imperialism, but it has also shown the hypocrisy of Great Powers and the utter futility of the League of Nations. We sincerely echo the hope in his message that "for the moment imperialism triumphs again in the long world struggle for freedom, but the struggle will go on in Ethiopia as elsewhere." We Indians have been much too helpless to render any assistance to Abyssinia during her gallant struggle or even now. But our undoubted and profound sympathy for them does demand of us a nation-wide declaration that "we stand with them to-day in their sorrow as we hope to stand together when better days come." For this reason we are confident that the President's call to the Indian Nation will receive ready response and that demonstrations will be held throughout the country to mark our solidarity with the people of Ethiopia. And we trust that Indians of all shades of opinion—whatever their internal political differences—will participate therein. Abyssinia deserves the sympathy of every human being and particularly of Indians.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY

World's Need For Ahimsa

(From Bhikku Metteyya, Maha Bodhi Society).

On the full-moon day of Vaisakha, when all the world was aflower, seated in silence under the Asvattha tree by the bank of Niranjana, Prince Siddhatta attained Enlightenment. From that day, morning and evening, He surveyed the world in various ways and seeing the sufferings of man, felt a great compassion, a compassion that made Him walk India from sea to sea for full forty-five years, healing the sick, consoling the disconsolate, helping the helpless, and saving the lost. He lived a life that is a sublime example and at the ripe age of eighty, on this same Vaisakha Purnima day, attained Parinirvana at Kusinagar. On this day was the Lord born too, in the delightsome garden of Lumbini just on the spot where the faithful Asoka erected a pillar which stands even to-day as a mark of the Millennium that dawned in our land with the Master's coming.

For two thousand five hundred years on this thrice sacred day the world paid homage to the Master, and to-day, five hundred millions of all climes do Him sincere salutation.

Everyman's Religion

Buddhism is Everyman's Religion, the religion that teaches every man to live for the benefit of all beings that breathe. How must one live, if he is to be blessing to the whole world? In the Noble Eightfold Path, the Lord Buddha found the best solution to this supreme question. In this Aryan Path, the second step is "Samma Samkappa," which may be translated as Right Aspiration, Right Thought or Right Intention. The pilgrim on this royal road sets his thoughts on Renunciation, on Love and on Compassion. Through Renunciation, one offers his self at the altar, not only of humanity, but of all life and selfless service begins. In Buddhism, any one that comes to serve, be he monk, monarch or minister, he must bring with him the mandate of true Renunciation.

Through Love he wishes the world well. He works for the weal of the world and the only reward he expects is its happiness.

Potency Of Compassion

Now come we to Compassion. The tremendous import of compassion in Buddhism is hard to comprehend and suffice it to say that it is through compassion that true Buddhist does all his actions. In Buddhism, compassion is that state of a mother's heart that quakes and quivers at the sight of her one dear child suffering. The Lord Buddha has taught his disciples to look upon the whole world with that tender love of a mother watching the pangs of pain of her babe. The mother even at the risk of her own life, does everything in her power to remove the sufferings of her child and to save his life. Even so the disciple of the Lord Buddha sacrifices his own life for the sake of saving others. Thoroughly acquainted is he with the griefs of the world and himself refraining from giving it more trouble, he voluntarily takes the world's burden on him. He grasps not but gives, he hates not but loves, he hurts not but heals. In Buddhism, if there is anything omnipotent it is this pure and vast pity. A man whose heart is an inexhaustible well of pity has the power of undergoing every suffering gladly and doing every thing for the salvation of his brother men, his brother birds and his brother beasts.

Love and pity are the Buddhist's motives for action and his every action helps the world. Even if it is painful for the time being like a touch of the surgeon's knife, in result it is so sweetly wholesome.

To-day, more than at any other time, Lord Buddha is the direct need of the world, for He is the Physician who brought the panacea that cures every malady of man.

Conquer Hatred With Love

The Lord Saith: "Through hatred, hatred never vanisheth here—Through love alone it vanisheth, This is the everlasting Law." Let all the world list unto Him, and man will eye man with love, and nation will look upto nation with love. Again the Lord Saith: "Let not one wish even a kingdom by evil means," which if the world listens to, will put an end to this virulent self-seeking of the nations. The Lord's last exhortation to His disciples, as He lay on His death bed was to be diligent, to exert always and to be refugees unto themselves.

Further the Lord saith: "It is better to die fighting than live

(Continued On Page 9)

Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

A Critical Review

By JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA II.

In my previous article I dealt with certain clauses relating to prospectuses. I will now refer to those matters bearing on this subject in respect of which it is disappointing to find that no attempt has been made to incorporate suitable provisions in the Bill.

Valuation Reports And Valuers

Although companies frequently refer to Valuation Reports in their prospectuses, yet there is no legal obligation on them to disclose these Reports to the intending subscribers. In the result the subscribing public is kept ignorant of the contents of these reports. As an instance in point I would refer to the prospectus of the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. issued in January last. This company was formed for the purpose of acquiring the vendors' business with all its good will, assets and liabilities. The purchase consideration was fixed at Rs. 32 lakhs. The prospectus contained the following statement:—"The plant, machinery and buildings proposed to be acquired have been valued by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. of 5, Mission Row Calcutta, and the purchase price payable by the company has been based on their valuation report." Surprisingly enough, the Valuation Report was not disclosed nor was it made available for perusal with the result that the public which was invited to give capital was kept in ignorance of the manner in which the purchase price had been worked out. It is clear that the procedure adopted was undesirable. Disclosure of Valuation Reports referred to in the prospectus should, therefore, be made compulsory.

Legislative Control Over Valuers

In my opinion it is also essential to bring valuers under legislative control by laying down certain statutory safeguards in order to inspire public confidence in the reliability of their reports. Under the existing law there is no obligation whatever that the valuer should be an independent person. It may well be that valuers themselves may have some interest in the boatation of the company in which case it is obvious that their interest should be disclosed in the same manner in which directors' interest is required to be disclosed. That the suggestion made is useful, can be seen from the "Economist" of 21st March 1936 in which this paper points out (page 656) that as a result of disclosures made concerning the prospectuses of certain companies, facts had emerged to show that the valuers were not disinterested as appeared on the surface. I, therefore, submit that disclosure of the valuers' interest (if any) should be made compulsory. My next suggestion is that no person should be allowed to act as a valuer unless he holds a certificate from the local Government. Under Sec. 144 of the existing Act auditors are required to hold a certificate from the local Government. In the interest of the public there should be no difficulty in enacting a similar section as applicable to valuers.

Underwriting

The next matter in respect of which no provision has been made in the Bill refers to underwriting. Under the existing law all that a company has to disclose in its prospectus is the amount paid or payable in respect of underwriting commission or the scale of such commission. There is nothing to compel the company to disclose particulars with regard to the names and addresses of underwriters and their partners and in those cases where the underwriter is a company, the names and addresses of its directors and the respective amounts of its nominal, issued and paid-up capital. There is also nothing in the existing Act to compel disclosure of the interest of vendors and promoters in the underwriting arrangements.

That several syndicates and finance companies which underwrote new issues floated in England in 1928 failed to carry out their obligations and in consequence the companies and the investing public suffered heavy losses is a matter of history. One has only to refer to the affairs of the British Automatic Gramophone Co. Ltd., Ice Rinks Ltd., and several other companies to realise the extent of the misery brought upon the investing public. I know of a clique which entered into bogus underwriting arrangements with a group of electric concerns operating in this Presidency. Recently this clique transferred its activities to Madras. It entered into underwriting arrangements with a sugar company which it has failed to carry out. The concern has gone into liquidation and several people have been ruined. In my opinion these scandals are chiefly attributable to (1) the doubtful standing of the underwriter (2) his close association with the promoter and (3) the laxity of the underwriting

(Continued on Page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.

Though Congress activities are necessarily varied, President Jawaharlal will not allow a single one of them to be neglected. Personally he believes far more in direct work among peasants and workers than in the Council programme. But both because the Congress has now undertaken the latter and because the two kinds of work can be made to help each other, he laid special stress on organised election propaganda in his speech at Lucknow on Monday. He asked the electors to make sure, before casting their votes, what policy the candidates seeking their suffrage would follow in the Councils with regard to the burning problems of the country, such as its wide-spread poverty and unemployment and the national struggle for independence. If the Congress policy on all such questions is fully explained to the people in the remotest villages, we have every confidence that the voters will give their fullest support to Congress candidates. But the propaganda should not be indefinitely postponed.

C. P. MUSLIM WOMEN

All efforts in the direction of progress of Muslim women, who are notoriously backward—for no fault of their own—are welcome. We, therefore, congratulate those public-spirited Muslim women of the Central Provinces who have organised a Conference which held its first session the other day at Jubbulpore. A glance at the resolutions passed, particularly those relating to the education of girls and helping women to discard the Purdah, shows that women have a full realisation of obstacles that lie in the way of their progress. We are not enamoured of the Communal Award much less of Separate Electorate but we do strongly support their demand for their representation in Legislatures. If Government insist on inflicting separate representation on Mussalmans, their own logic, for what it is worth, requires that from the seats reserved for them a few should be allocated to women also. In any case we welcome the awakening among C. P. Muslim women and hope that very soon they will occupy their due place in public life as Indians.

SHAFI DAUDI'S STATEMENT.

Moulvi Shafi Daudi's pose, in his letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of injured innocence and suspended patriotism is amusing because it is so unmistakably palpable and, therefore, ludicrous. The Moulvi tearfully accuses Congress of many sins of omission and commission against Mussalmans and seeks to prove therefrom how the Shafi Daudis have been deprived of the supreme pleasure—for which they would appear almost to be dying—to fight for political freedom and civil liberties. But Moulvi Sahib, as usual, over-reaches himself. In the first place his accusation is quite incorrect. In the second place even if his accusation were correct that would not justify going over to Government and indulging in fulsome flattery of Viceroys and Governors—the latest being his gushing tribute to the Governor of Bihar. As a Mussalman—supposing he remembers his avowed obligations,—nothing can absolve him from the duty of "working for the salvation of our country" as he did work in 1920 and 1921.

AMAZING AUDACITY.

One part of his statement, however, is not amusing. It is definitely amazing—and very few things emanating from Maulvi Shafi Daudi are now amazing. The audacity of his reference to the North West Frontier Province takes one's breath away. The history of the last five or six years is within public memory. So also is the record of Maulvi Shafi Daudi and his friends. In sheer decency he should have kept a discreet silence instead of insulting "our gallant brethren of the N. W. F. P. with his cheap professions of sympathy for them. Has he really forgotten how he and his friends deserted "our gallant brethren" only a few years ago? Has he really forgotten how he and his Muslim Conference have betrayed the rights of "our gallant friends" in return for the Communal Award?

SHORTER PRIMARY COURSE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has made an excellent case for the proposed reduction in the primary education course, in the letter that will be addrssed by the Mayor to the Government. Though, theoretically a five years' course has much to recommend itself, there are many practical considerations which point to the urgent desirability of introducing a four year course. The Corporation has very ably discussed the pros and cons of the question and every impartial critic cannot but be impressed by the reasoning. Two of their arguments specially appeal to us: First that a relapse into illiteracy, which is the usual result of a shorter schooling, is less likely in a city like Bombay where there are ample opportunities available for retaining the three R's. second, that a shortening of the course will result in a handsome financial saving which can be used for improving and expanding education in the city. It, appears, again that the four years' course is already being followed with excellent results in some other provinces and States in India. It is hoped, therefore, that Government will not now persist in their opposition to the new scheme.

Nariman And The Civic Address

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 23rd of April will ever remain a memorable date to those of us who happened to be present at the Town Hall to witness the spontaneous outburst of genuine affection and esteem that seemed to gush forth from the hearts and minds of nearly 4,000 Bombayites towards Nariman, the ex-Mayor and true citizen.

Public meetings in the Town Hall are almost invariably cumbersome, conventional and of a boring character, where one has to make an effort to look pleasant, and smile one's approval. However, on this occasion the atmosphere seemed too charged with the naturalness of true appreciation to allow for any other sentiment.

There seemed however just one thing lacking in this colourful picture and that was the deplorable absence of most of our Bombay satellites. Where were all these great little spot-lights hiding on this splendid occasion of honouring a man of deeds? While one missed their usual first line stage jostling one wondered what strange coincidence of telepathy kept them absent?—Yours, etc.

DARSHY BABAWALA.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Government must take stock of the League of Nations' position in the light of the apparent failure of collective action."

—Messrs. Baldwin and Eden.

* * * *

"My heart is in the villages," declares Mahatma Gandhi.

"My head is in the villages," says Jawaharlal Nehru.

Our politics are, therefore, inspired by a happy combination of head and heart.

So where is the occasion to grouse? Down with the incorrigibly cantankerous.

* * * *

It is reported that some Bombay merchants are suffering from anxiety to know what Pandit Jawaharlal exactly means by his Socialism.

We, too, have fallen victim to an acute curiosity—as to what exactly these gentlemen mean by their whatever-it-be-ism.

* * * *

In a letter to the Congress President, Moulvi Shafi Daudi—he is the All-India Muslim Conference, if you don't know it—says: "When you and I both were working for the salvation of our country. I mean in the Years 1920 and 21....."

And now, of course, only one is so working. Our sympathies are with Moulvi Shafi Daudi and his wistful?—regret.

* * * *

Details are now available of the chill from which Lord Willingdon suffered during his voyage to England.

We, of course, greatly regret his Lordship's unfortunate illness but the regret is mixed with a sense of relief that it did not happen in India or Indian waters.

Lord Willingdon, we note, contracted the chill after the boat left Suez Westwards.

Which provokes a number of reflections.

* * * *

In consequence of the Leftist victory in France large shipments of gold are reported to have been made from Paris to New York. And this is suggested as being due to a sense of insecurity. But we don't understand. We should have thought that the exodus of gold represented a state of intense prosperity, stability and what not for the exporting country.

This business of gold is crazy—isn't it Sir James?

* * * *

The battleship versus aircraft controversy was, says a London message, again debated in the House of Commons.

A better way of arriving at a convincing conclusion would be to stage a realistic fight on the Thames just behind St. Stephens. It would, in fact, settle the whole dispute (and a large number of incidental ones too) once and for all.

* * * *

The Wafdists of Egypt are now admitted to have won "a sweeping majority" at the recent elections.

We hope the majority will be permitted to vindicate its description.

* * * *

The Italian Army which was making a dash—before the departure of the Negus—for Addis Ababa decided, it appears, to take it easy on arriving within a few miles of the City; while the city itself was being robbed and sacked.

Evidently a case of honour among incendiaries and free-booters.

* * * *

And then there was no hurry even for the real advance guards to occupy the city immediately. Bands of desperadoes, as London reports, had already entered the city endangering the lives of citizens and foreigners.

* * * *

But let's be quite accurate. The real reason for delay is that Marshal Badoglio intended to make a formal entry into Addis Ababa.

Considering the present state of the town and how it was reduced to it, the formality was a happy emphasis on its symbolical nature.

* * * *

A man had been knocked down by a small car, and the motorist was trying to appease him.

"Here's a pound," he said, "and I'll send you some more later if you'll give me your address."

"'Ere, what game's this?" cried the victim. "You can't run over me on the instalment system."

Disorder Follows Exit Of Negus

ADDIS ABABA BECOMES A BABEL

Ras Nasibu In Djibouti: To Flee Country

LONDON, May 5.

The Emperor's departure from the capital late on Friday was followed by grave disorders. Looting became general on Saturday and there was widespread damage to property, many buildings including churches being ransacked and burned. Later fire arms were freely used and there were many casualties among the native population, but the situation as regards the safety of foreign lives was reported to be satisfactory.

WIRELESS STATION CLOSES DOWN

Further press telegrams from Addis Ababa were received in London through the Foreign Office, owing to the closing of the Ethiopian Government wireless station.

LOOTING SUBSIDES

The wholesale looting is now reported practically over, but bands of desperate men mostly Gullas have come in from the surrounding country and are roaming the city.

Many new fires are reported and the great part of the centre of the City has been destroyed.

The Italians are reported to have reached the Akaki river, a few miles from Addis Ababa where they are expected to-day.

IMPORTANT COMMONS DEBATE

An important debate on Foreign Affairs is expected in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The subjects which will probably be raised include the position in regard to sanctions in operation against Italy, and the future of the League of Nations.

U. S. LEGATION TO BE ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, May 5

Mr. Cordel Hull has ordered the abandonment of the American Legation at Addis Ababa.—

The appeal by the American Legation in Addis Ababa for British help has now reached the British Legation, via Washington and London.

The Foreign Office states that the request was transmitted to the British Legation, asking the British Minister to do all he can to help.

The abandonment of the American Legation was ordered following receipt of information from the British Foreign Office, that the British Legation was unable to spare a detachment to assist in the defence of the United States' Legation. But that the British Government had instructed its Minister to send a convoy to evacuate the Americans.

Mr. Hull's statement continues "In view of yesterday's attack on the Turkish Legation and today's attacks on the French, Belgian, and American Legations, and the fact that the American Legation was not prepared for adequate defence, the British offer to harbour the members of the American Legation in the British Legation has been accepted."

The announcement gave the first information of attacks on the French and Belgian Legations.

Graphic Story of Defence

A graphic story of the defence of the American Legation is told by Mr. Van Engert in a wireless message to the State Department. He says. "We fought off the looters, thanks to the loyalty of our Native servants, including cooks, who, when the attack began, immediately rushed out to defend the gates with only a few revolvers, spears and swords until the rest of us arrived with pistols and shot guns. We made a much greater show in numbers than the attackers had expected.

At the start of the attacks, bullets narrowly missed Mrs. Van Engert and Mr. John Spencer, the American Adviser to the Ethiopian Government, who were in the backyard of the Legation when the attackers opened heavy fire on the rear gate."

Mr. Van Engert adds, "owing to the rains, things slightly improved in the afternoon."

WOMEN & CHILDREN SAFELY EVACUATED

ADDIS ABABA, May 4.

All the women and children were safely evacuated from the American Legation last night with the men remaining to protect the building. There is much surprise that during the last three days only one Italian Plane was seen over Addis Ababa.

The absence of planes allowed the bandits to work undisturbed, the whole town being looted in the centre and burnt down. Many of the inhabited houses are now flying white flags in expectation of the entry of the Italians.

A British rescue party is evacuating the Europeans fired on last night by bandits. Rev. Alfred Buxton a British missionary was slightly wounded in the leg and two Ethiopian women in the same lorry were killed.—Reuter.

RAS NASIBU AT DJIBOUTI

DJIBOUTI, May 5

Ras Nasibu and his Turkish Adviser, Wehib Pasha, have arrived from Dire Dawa. This fact indicates that the last of the Abyssinian organised resistance has collapsed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STILL TAKING STOCK OF LEAGUE

LONDON, May 4.

The British Government must take stock of the League of Nation's position in the light of the apparent failure of collective action, declared Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden replying to the League of Nations Union's deputation to-night, who urged more effective measures against Italy. They added the question of reform of the Covenant would need very careful consideration.—Reuter.

ITALIANS SEND 'PLANES TO ADDIS ABABA

ROME: May 4.

In response to the French Government's appeal to the Italian Government to hasten the Italian advance on Addis Ababa in order to rescue the beleaguered legations, it is officially stated that the Italian Government are taking all possible measures to assist the Legations, including the despatch of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

ADVANCE GUARD LINKS UP WITH ASKARIS

ROME, May 5

From Asmara the advance guard of the Italian Mechanised Column has linked up with the column of Askar's in the hills, six miles from Addis Ababa.

TEST MOBILISATION DELAYED

ROME, May 4.

It is officially announced that the Test Mobilisation will occur "at a date in the near future" which is presumed to be Tuesday or Wednesday. It is generally believed that the delay is due to the possibility of negotiations with a view to the unopposed Italian entry into Addis Ababa and also the unexpected difficulties experienced by the Italian motorised columns owing to the beginning of the rains.—Reuter.

WEDDING IN BRITISH LEGATION

ADDIS, ABABA, May 4

While awaiting the delayed Italian entry into Addis Ababa, Mr. George Steer "The Times" Correspondent married to-day Miss Margareta De Harredos, Special Correspondent of "Le Journal" to the accompaniment of rifle shots fired by bandits.

The honeymoon was spent driving round the British Legation Park, surrounded by barbed wire defences, and visiting the Refugee Camp.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FORCES OUTSIDE ADDIS ABABA

Plan For Symbolic Entry

(Special Cable.)

ROME, May 5.

The Italian forces have assembled outside Addis Ababa, reorganising according to a plan providing a symbolic entry into the capital by a detachment representing all sections in the army. It is thought that the Sabauda Division will be the first to march into the City. Marshal Badoglio desires the Italians to be the first to set foot in the City, but yesterday only Eritrean troops were within marching distance of Addis Ababa.

ARMED GROUPS TO RESIST ITALIAN ENTRY

ADDIS ABABA, May 5.
(12-55 Hours).

Numerous Abyssinians armed with rifles and long curved swords are attacking the Belgian Legation. A British patrol has gone to their rescue. At the time of telegraphig they are heavily engaged with machineguns. The outpost on the hill top overlooking the British Legation has been withdrawn owing to Abyssinian attacks.

NO SIGN OF ITALIANS YET

The town is quieter than yesterday. Numerous Abyssinians moved southward with the loot, while small armed groups left in a northerly direction declaring their intention to resist the Italian entry. Hitherto there is no sign of the Italians who it is believed are staging a spectacular entry. It is estimated that the food supply of the British Legation is sufficient for the growing numbers of refugees for some time.

BESIEGED FOR 36 HOURS

Doctor Junod, representative of the International Red Cross, has sent a message to the British Legation requesting the immediate evacuation. Dr. Junod has been beseiged for 36 hours in an outhouse behind a gutted hotel.

Doctor Melly's condition is still critical. A Russian Party from the British Legation which was fetching food from Mohamed Ali's stores, the only food store which is intact, was attacked and forced to remain in the store until the attackers were beaten off. They returned to the Legation unmolested.—Reuter.

FRENCH LEGATION BESIEGED

PARIS, May 5.

A message from Djibouti says renewed appeals for assistance have been received in Djibouti from M. Bodard, French Minister at Addis Ababa. It is stated that the French Legation wherein two thousand refugees are sheltered is besieged by all kinds of pillagers since Sunday, and food is running short.

A further company of French Colonial Troops has been ordered to proceed to Addis Ababa. It is reported that the Station at Addis Ababa has been attacked and nine persons have been killed.—Reuter.

It is now confirmed that the Order-In-Council fixing the introduction of Provincial Autonomy for April 1, 1937, will be submitted to both Houses of Parliament after Whitsun. Meanwhile the order dealing with the question of currupt practices will be presented.

RAS GUGSA AS NEGUS

Italy's Plans

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

According to the Geneva correspondent of the Viennese journal "Die Stunde," it is rumoured in the League secretariat that Italian Government are planning to appoint renegade Ras Gugsa as the Abyssinian Emperor, as soon as Addis Ababa is fully occupied. Italy will then enter into a "peace-treaty" with the new emperor that will transform the country into an Italian colony under the cloak of independence.

Such a development, it is realised will place the League in a very awkward position as Ras Gugsa cannot be recognised as head of a country that has been conquered against the principles of the Covenant.

CONVENTS & SCHOOLS BURNT IN SPAIN

Socialists Accuse Fascists Of Poisoning Children

MADRID, May 4.

There was a recrudescence of convent burning in the working class district of Quarcascaminos, on the allegation that the Fascists had given poisoned sweets to the children of Socialists, many whom are in hospital being treated for forms of poisoning. The crowds patrolled the district with tins of petrol and set fire to convents and schools run by monks and nuns. Several have already been destroyed and a score of men injured in clashes between the mob and Civil Guard, who were obliged to fire on the crowd.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF U. S.

Commerce Dept. Report Shows Increase In Foreign Dollar Balances

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Foreigners purchased American securities valued at 1,964,000,000 dollars and American bought securities from foreigners to the value of 1,522,000,000 dollars. This resulted in an additional net inflow of capital funds to America amounting to 442,000,000 dollars which formed part of the total net inflow of long term and short term capital from abroad during 1935 of over 1,500,000,000 dollars according to the Department of Commerce report on the balance of international payments.

These total net receipts were offset by a record net inflow of gold amounting to 1,739,000,000 dollars as well as unusually large silver receipts totalling 336,000,000 dollars.

The influx of capital funds consisted chiefly of a net inflow of nearly 1,000,000,000 dollars short-term banking assets, of which about one-third was represented by United States banking funds from abroad, while the balance reflected an increase in foreign dollar balances.

Interest and dividend receipts from foreign investments declined to 426,000,000 dollars compared with 453,000,000 dollars in the year 1934 and 979,000,000 dollars in 1929, while interest and dividend payments on foreign investments in the United States increased by 15,000,000 dollars to 140-000,000, due largely to the higher dividend rate of American corporations. The favourable net merchandise balance was 234,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

A Poona message says K. K. Phadke, a pleader of Poona was on Monday sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment under section 14 of the Emergency Powers Act. The accused it was alleged, in contravention of the District Magistrate's order, delivered a speech at a political meeting in Poona City celebrating Subhas Chandra Bose Day.

Amending Provisions Of Press Act

SARDAR SANT SINGH'S BILL

"If Speeches Of M. L. A's Cannot Be Published, Let The Assembly Be Closed"

In issuing the draft of the bill to amend the provisions of the Press Laws of India, Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., of Lyallpur, has made the following statement to the press:—

"Privilege of the members of the Legislatures in India to republish their speeches in the press of the country was the subject of several motions in the House which I had the honour to raise. It evoked considerable comment in the press of the country. The ruling given by Sir Abdur Rahim, the President of the Legislative Assembly, has been subjected to justifiable adverse criticism. Considering the importance of the subject, I have decided to submit the draft of my bill to public criticism with a view to inviting suggestions for its improvement. As the notice of one month is necessary before the bill can be introduced in the Assembly I shall feel grateful if the press and other gentlemen favour me with their suggestions by the end of June next, when the necessary changes will be made in the draft before giving notice for its introduction."

LYALLPUR, (By Mail).

S. Sant Singh, M.L.A., has drafted the following bill which he proposes to move in the next session of the Legislative Assembly. The Bill seeks to amend certain provisions of the Press laws in India.

The author of the Bill requests the Indian newspapers to study the Bill carefully and send suggestions, if there be any, so that in the light of those suggestions the necessary changes might be effected.

The draft Bill is as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the various provisions of the Press laws for the protection of the Members of the Legislatures, both Central as well as Provincial, and to that end amend the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act 1922, the Foreign Relations Act 1932, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and the Indian Penal Code 1860, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Press Laws Amendment Act of 1936.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

(4) After section 4 (1) Explanation 4, of Act XXIII of 1931, the following explanation (5) shall be inserted:—

Explanation (5):—No speech made by a Member of any legislature, Central or Provincial in such legislature, and published in the Official reports of such Legislature, wherever republished whether in original or its faithful translation in any of the Vernacular languages of India, shall be deemed to be of the nature described in section 4 of this Act.

(3) After section 3 (2) of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) act 1922, the following section 3(3) shall be inserted:—

(3) No person shall be deemed to commit an offence under this section in respect of any book, newspaper or other document which contains the text of the speech or its faithful translation in any of the Vernacular languages of India made by a Member of a Legislature, whether Central or Provincial when such speech was delivered in that Legislature and was published in the Official reports of such Legislature.

(4) After section 2 of Act XII of 1932 (The Foreign Relations Act 1932) the following proviso shall be inserted:—

Provided such offence is not committed in a publication or republication of the speech or its faithful translation in the Vernacular languages of the country, made by a Member of any Legislature, whether Central or Provincial in such Legislature and published in its Official publication.

(5) After section 99-A (1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the following Exception shall be added:—

Exception.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any newspaper, book or other documents which contains the speech of its faithful translation in any Vernacular Languages of India made by a Member of a Legislature, whether Central or Provincial, during the debates of such Legislature and published in its Official Reports, and wherever republished.

(6) In section 124 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 after Explanation 5, the following explanation 4 shall be inserted:—

Explanation 4:—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other actions of the Government when made during the course of the speech by a Member of a Legislature, whether Central or Provincial in such Legislature and reported in its Official publication, do not constitute such an offence against the publisher.

(7) In section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code 1860 the figure (1) shall be inserted after the word Explanation and the following explanation shall be inserted and numbered 2.

Explanation (2). It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between His Majesty's different subjects during a speech made by a member of a Legislature, whether Central or Provincial, in such Legislature whenever and wherever republished.

(8) After section 499, Indian Penal Code, 1860, the following Eleventh Exception shall be inserted:—

Eleventh Exception. It is not defamation to republish a speech, in original or its faithful translation made by a member of the Legislature, whether Central or Provincial, in such Legislature and published in its official reports provided such republication is done for a 'bona-fide' purpose.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the objects and reasons he says:—

The Government of India Act guarantees the freedom of speech to all members of the Legislatures in the House. The Rules and Standing Orders lay the duty on the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly to publish the reports of the proceedings of the House which can be purchased in any number at five annas per copy and can be broadcast without restriction. The official language of the Legislative Assembly is English and consequently the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly are printed in English language alone. The members of the Assembly represent constituencies who are either illiterate or know only Vernacular of the Province. It is, therefore, of vital importance for the members to publish their speeches or other activities in the Legislative Assembly, in the Vernaculars of their constituencies for the information and approval as well as criticism of their voters. The recent ruling of the President of the Legislative Assembly on the motion of privileges which I had the honour of raising in the House, has considerably restricted this right of members to republish their speeches in the newspapers and public press of India. Without questioning the accuracy of the Chair's ruling, it may be safely said that if such a state of affairs is permitted to continue any longer it is better to close the doors of the Legislative Assembly and other Legislatures in India and put a stop to the activities of a body that has already acquired notoriety for the unreality of its debates. The only purpose that this constitution serves is to use it as a platform to educate the public opinion in the country on the too strictly constitutional lines. If this purpose goes, let the Assembly go as well.

Apart from such considerations the position to-day is very anomalous. It is really incomprehensible that when the press-gallery is provided with the proceedings, the press should not enjoy immunity from Executive interference and that the republication of a speech or its faithful translation in the public press should be tabooed.

This bill aims at removing this anomaly. Its objects are two-fold. Firstly, it aims at protecting the public press from the Executive action of the Local Governments taken under the too comprehensive provisions of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection), Act 1922, the Foreign Relations Act 1932, and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, and secondly from prosecutions under sections 124-A, 153-A, and 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Note on Clauses:—

Clause (2) of the Bill:—Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act gives power to the Local Government to declare security or Press forfeited in cases mentioned clauses (a) to (i) of the section. This clause exempt such a press from these stringent provisions of this Act, if the Press published the speeches of the members of the Legislatures, whether provincial or Central.

Clause 3.—Section 3 of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act 1922 makes it an offence to edit or publish any newspaper etc. containing any matter which brings into hatred or contempt any Prince, or its administration. This clause provides an exception in the case of a republication of a speech made in the House.

Clause 4.—Section 2 of the Foreign Relations Act 1932 grants power to the Governor-General-in-Council to prosecute certain cases of defamation of a Ruler of a Foreign State. This clause safeguards republication of a speech made in the House against such a prosecution.

Clause 5.—Section 99-A (1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, grants power to the Local Government to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search warrants to seize the same. This clause provides that such power should be exercised when Assembly speeches are republished in the Press.

Clause 6, 7 and 8.—These clauses provide to protect the press of the country from prosecution under section 124-A, 153-A and 500, I.P.C., for republishing the speeches of the members of the Legislatures.—United Press.

LORD WILLINGDON HOME AGAIN

Lord Halifax Greets Ex-Viceroy At St. Pancras

LONDON, May 4.

Those present to welcome Lord and Lady Willingdon at St. Pancras included also representatives of the Premier and Lord Halifax, Sir Bhupen Mitra, Sir Philip Chetwode, Sir Stanley Jackson, Sir Robert Reid Sir Percy Cox, Mr. Horace Williamson, Mr. B. L. Mitter, Mrs. Baldwin the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Massey, members of the India Council and representatices of the India Office.—Reuter.

Railway Communication With Basra Cut Off

Tribal Rising Results In Damage To Track In Several Places

BAGHDAD, May 4.

Railway communication with Basra has been cut off for the last six days in consequence of a tribal rising within a restricted area in the vicinity of Rumaitha, which is attributed by Government to mischievous propaganda.

A locomotive was fired on and the line subsequently cut in several places.

The Government announces the despatch of a punitive force against the insurgents, who have already been bombed by Iraqi aeroplanes.

It is claimed that the general situation is satisfactory.

Announcement!

The American Express Co.'s "OLYMPIC" escorted tour through Europe leaves Bombay on June 27th and returns to Bombay on September 17th. The itinerary includes England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. Special features are a comprehensive tour of Switzerland, a week's stay in Berlin during the Olympic games and a visit to the beautiful Riviera.

Full particulars from

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., INC.
Travel Department
82|4, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

This Hero Chose Prison

Ellen Wilkinson M. P. On Jawahar's Autobiography

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Who are the men of to-day who will be recorded in the history books of to-morrow.

The dictators of the world—the Hitlers, Mussolinis, Stalins—are certain of a place. What of the Liberators?

Read here the story of Jawaharlal Nehru, new leader of the Indian masses. Prison has turned his hair white; it cannot humble his spirit or crush his faith in a creed. Ellen Wilkinson acclaims him as a hero of an heroic age.

There are people who think that the only great men are the dead ones: that the age of the heroes is over. I don't believe that's true. A hundred years hence, when we are all governed by the League of Nations and living in perfect hygiene and order, some regretful souls will look back to our restless period as an heroic age.

Of course, all the best men of our day will seem to have been in prison for politics. I have met lots of them. Frankly I think that perhaps the most interesting younger man of our time is Jawaharlal Nehru. He is certainly the one with whom the British Empire is going to have the most trouble.

I first met him in Brussels in the winter of 1927. There was a strange gathering there of revolutionaries, nearly all of them representing people leaving under the rule of other nations.

George Lansbury and I were there because we were against Imperialism anyway. In the hotel lounge that night were two young Chinese generals, a brilliant young Syrian (since executed), Negroes, Egyptians, Indians, all of them educated young men and women.

FATHER AND SON.

Two men stood out vividly from the crowd. One, with a magnificent head of white hair, had three thousand years of rulership and law-giving behind him. It was the famous Motilal Nehru, the great Indian lawyer, who had just upset the Viceroy by joining Gandhi.

With him was a slight young man, his son, whose finely-cut pale face would have been almost too good-looking if it had not been for his large, brilliant, defiant eyes. He was the only person present who dared to stand up to the imperious older Nehru.

His was a strange story already. Son of this famous father, educated expensively at Harrow and Trinity, he was a welcome guest in the most exclusive houses in London. Nehru has always denied a legend that he was a friend of the Prince of Wales, and also the story that he joined the Nationalists because the English in India were so rude to him. As a matter of truth, Jawaharlal has always been welcomed in official circles in India whenever he could be induced to visit them.

No sudden conversion made him throw away his wealth and privileges. He just came back to India and joined Gandhiji. Inevitably that road led to prison in those disturbed days.

THE ARISTOCRAT.

The drama of his autobiography ("Jawaharlal Nehru: An Autobiography," John Lane, 15s.), written in prison to fill the solitary hours, is that this young man remains an aristocrat, soaked in English culture. He liked personally the people who put him in prison. They liked and respected him. That made no difference to the bitterness of the struggle or the sternness with which it was waged.

Only when I was travelling the length and breadth of India in 1932 did I realise what a power this man had become. His father was dead. Much of the time since we had met, Jawaharlal had been in prison. He was in jail while I was there. And yet his name was known and loved in remote villages. Miles away from the railhead I found his portrait side by side with Gandhi.

The weird thing about India is that, though practically no villagers can read or write, news sweeps through the vast land in a few days—and loses nothing in the telling. A man who becomes the hero of this verbal newsletter gets a hold on the people that nothing, not even his own actions can shake.

When I was visiting the villages of the United Provinces they were in one of their periods of drought and semi-famine. Indian landlords are a hard lot, and the last anna was being wrung from the peasant. Nehru had visited among the villagers. He had insisted on their claims being put in the programme of the Indian National Congress, which up to then had been mainly concerned with the wrongs of unemployed B.A.'s. Those villagers just worshipped him.

Equally significant, when I stayed in his house at Allahabad, in which his wife was carrying on his work from her sick bed, I found that the leading men among the Congress Party assumed, as a matter of course, that young Nehru would be Gandhi's successor.

But what kind of a successor? If he is wise, Lord Linlithgow will read this autobiography with some care. In it is developed a line of opposition to the all-powerful Mahatma Gandhi which may well shake India.

Jawaharlal Nehru loved Gandhi, appreciated to the full his spiritual power. But reading this story of a great movement made to swing hither and thither at the whim (or the spiritual change of view—as you prefer) of the remarkable but inexplicable Mahatma, one can understand the impatience and anger of a brain like Nehru's.

Jawaharlal Nehru has always stood for Gandhi's gospel of non-violence. But he is terribly proud. He will not condemn his countrymen just to please the British, though in private he condemns terrorism strongly and has done much to take away the glamour of heroism from the terrorist.

Nehru's own record of personal suffering and courage is written on his face. I met him in London a few weeks ago. He had come straight from prison to the death-bed of his wife.

FROM THE FIRES.

In those seven years he had spent five and a half years in prison. They had turned his wavy black hair to white. The fire was replaced by a proud weariness. The flaming young revolutionary had become the cool leader who had had years to think out every move.

To-day this man is President of the National Congress—that is, of the biggest popular movement in India. He is a Socialist. The movement he heads has in the past been financed by big landlords and millionaires. Can he bend it to his will:

Gandhi loves Nehru. Will the old man come out against the younger? If he does, the Viceroy can breathe easily, for during his term of office the Indian movement will be too occupied with its own fight to disturb him.

But if Nehru can unite these divergent interests, the Viceroy will be in for a difficult time.

Yet throughout this book there is no word of bitterness or hate. The descriptions of life in prison, the joy of seeing one green bud, or just hearing a bird sing, the longing for home, the nostalgia for the voice of children and friends—these things are universal. You may not agree with one word he writes about politics, but you will put down the book saying: "This man has greatness."

LONDON "TIMES" COMMENT

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The London "Times" writes:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Congress leader, was born in 1889. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he developed even in his college days certain socialistic leanings, though without any pronounced convictions. He started his career at the Indian Bar, but he tired of what seemed to him a pointless occupation and he was bored by the society of legal men for ever discussing legal conundrums. He decided to devote himself to politics, but it was not until the coming of Gandhi that he first emerged as a prominent figure in Congress politics. His socialist tendencies drove him ever more and more to the Left Wing, and though he says he is very far from being a Communist he has much sympathy with the doctrines though not with the methods of Communism. These socialist ideas developed gradually. It was especially his contact with the peasantry of the United Provinces which made him espouse the cause of the oppressed ryots against the tyranny of the capitalist and indifferent landlords.

NO BITTERNESS.

The book is introspective, almost intimate. It was undertaken partly as an occupation in prison and as a means of self-expression, and partly in order to clarify his ideas by writing them down. It is of course written throughout from the Congress point of view. Though he is a great admirer of Gandhi, he is sometimes puzzled by his contradictions and has little in common with his semi-religious and mystical ideas. He is no doubt opposed to the "Imperialist" British Government, but it is on the whole true that he has written without bitterness.

Perhaps the least satisfactory chapter is that on the Round Table Conference. It is charged with suspicion of the Government, though he reserves most of his scorn for the Moderates, whom he seems to regard almost as traitors to the cause of India. He evidently supports Gandhi's claim that the Congress alone represents India and that the Conference was a packed body. Pardonably proud though he was and is of the sacrifice of men and women in the Congress cause, he nevertheless admits that the aims of the Congress were too vague: they did not seem to know their own minds, and this was an inherent weakness in the whole movement. It is a sincere book written in easy, almost conversational, style, a book to read, however much one may disagree with the outlook of the author.

5,000 HARIJANS TO GIVE UP HINDUFOLD?

Hyderabad Looking Up To Ambedkar's Visit

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 4.

Commotion prevails in Hindu circles over the reported desertion from the Hindufold of five thousand Harijans of Hyderabad and Secunderabad after the arrival next week of Doctor Ambedkar.

It is learnt that these Harijans are undecided yet as to which religion they would like to embrace. However it is stated that they are seeking Ambedkar's lead.

The Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh is maintaining silence over this matter.

TWO BROTHERS ARRESTED

Alleged Incendiarism And Its Sequel

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

A quarrel between a father-in-law and son-in-law resulted in tragedy, when the latter together with his brother set fire to the house of his father-in-law. Besides the damages which followed the flames, a bady girl inside the house was burnt to ashes before she could be rescued.

The police arrested the two brothers.—United Press.

SIND ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETINGS

KARACHI, May 5

The "United Press" understands that the Sind Advisory Council meetings are to commence from the 8th of June, in the Judicial Commissioner's buildings.

The agenda to be discussed will relate to the Sind Budget. Arrangement for seven reporters has been made.

It is further learnt that His Excellency will address the Council on the opening day, and will probably drive in State to the Council Hall. Some sort of ceremony will be performed on the occasion.—United Press.

"GOVT. OF INDIA HAVE NOT SEEN IT"

SIMLA, May 5

It appears Government of India have not seen Pandit Jawaharlal's auto-biography published in London.

The question of its ban as reported in a section of the Press, has therefore, "neither arisen nor has been considered."—United Press.

Severe Storm In Bankura

CALCUTTA, May 5

A Bankura message says that after a sweltering heat for two months Bankura experienced severe storm accompanied by a heavy shower. A large number of trees were uprooted and many huts were blown off. No loss of life is reported so far.

The temperature which rose to 113 was considerably cooled down.—United Press.

A Salem message says that three persons were killed and several injured as the result of a motor accident on the Salem-Jalakantapuram Road. It is reported that a bus was proceeding to Salem and the driver swerved to one side to avoid persons on the road, the latter seeing a bus approaching also turned the same side with the result that three among them were run over and killed on the spot.

No Marriage With Foreign Women

Egyptian Government Enforces The Law

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Mail).

It is strongly rumoured in Egyptian political circles that Ali Meher Pasha, the present Prime Minister, will tender his resignation on account of the success of the Wafdist Party in the recent elections. It is also stated that there was a secret discussion between Nahas Pasha and Ali Meher Pasha about the appointment of the Prime Minister of Egypt.

It is surmised that Mr. Makram Obaid, the Chief Secretary of the Wafd Party will be the president of the new Egyptian Parliament.

MISSING GERMAN AMBASSADOR

When the German Ambassador was lost in the Egyptian desert last week, the German Government sent a special telegram to the Egyptian Government requesting it to take a prompt action in tracing the missing Ambassador. The Egyptian Government was also requested to send the result of the search every hour to Germany. The Egyptian Government in response to the request of the German Government at once sent 90 desert lorries. Twenty lorries were sent in each of the four directions of the Egyptian desert and ten were to supply the fuel and other accessories, to these eighty lorries.

The British authority in Egypt sent sixty aeroplanes to the desert to search for the Ambassador. Some of the Egyptian civil 'planes also accompanied the British 'planes. The Egyptian Government also sent 10 motors filled with prominent German settlers in Egypt, along with forty desert couriers. The lorries and the 'planes carried on a vigorous search for full forty-six hours, before the Ambassador was traced. The whole night the lorries cast searchlights in all directions and during the day they were running in every nook and corner of the desert, while the 'planes above were minutely looking through the telescope. For full 36 hours no trace of the missing person was found. After that period by a curious chance one of the pilots espied the waving of a handkerchief. Then the 'plane alighted and the lorries also gathered round the feeble and emaciated Ambassador, who was lying on the ground with only a few drops of water in his thermos. He was at once removed to the hospital and put under treatment.

When asked how he happened to stay in the desert he replied that his car was damaged and petrol supply also was exhausted. He said that he had taken with him only two gallons of water and food that would last for two days and petrol which would keep the car running till it covered a distance of 350 kilometers. When all his resources were exhausted he resigned himself to the will of God and laid himself on the sand.

NO MARRIAGE WITH FOREIGNERS

The Egyptian Government has enforced the new Act forbidding the Egyptian Ambassadors, Consuls and officers from marrying foreign women. Owing to the enforcement of this Act about 16 Egyptian officials in foreign countries, who had married foreign women, were replaced by those who had married Egyptian women. The chief purpose of this Act is to discourage the Egyptian officials in foreign countries from marrying foreign women, who are supposed to produce a great effect on the mind of their Egyptian husbands, and thus cause harm to Egypt in her foreign policy. The Act also states that any Egyptian official in a foreign country who marries a foreign woman is considered "ipso facto" to have resigned his post.

Negotiations between the Egyptian and Japanese delegates about trade relations between the two countries have now concluded and the result thereof is sent by wire to the Government of Japan. It is expected that very soon a new commercial treaty will be signed by both the countries.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Visits Poona On 21st May

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 5.

It is understood, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will visit Poona on 21st inst. Syt. Shankarrao Deo, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, arrived here last evening.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 4.

I understand, that on a pressing request made by Syt. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, has agreed to pay a flying visit to Poona after he has finished his T. U. Congress session in Bombay.

Pundit Jawaharlal is expected to stay here for a day.

Move is afoot for presenting a civic address to Pundit Jawaharlal by the City Municipality.

Mahatma Gandhi is scheduled to pass through Poona on his way to Nandi Hills. Sardar Vallabhbhai catches Mahatmaji's party here to proceed to Nandi Hills. Congressmen will meet the party on the Poona Station.

BELGAUM DISTRICT BOARD & TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE

BELGAUM, May 5.

The Belgaum District Local Board, recently rejected a provision of Rs. 4,000 travelling allowance for the President and members of the Board in the budget for 1936-37.

The Collector of Belgaum finding the resolution unlawful has ordered under Section 125 District Local Board Act a suspension of the resolution and has stopped its execution.—A. P.

Advisory Committee For Posts And Telegraphs

SIMLA, May, 3.

It is notified that the following non-official Members of the Indian Legislature have been elected by their respective Chambers to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee for the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

1. The Honourable Mr. H. P. Barua, 2. The Honourable Sir Da Devadoss, Kt. 3. Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, M.L.A., 4. Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, M.L.A., 5. Mr. Basant Kumar Das, M.L.A.—United Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTES

Deputation Arrives In Patna

PATNA, May 5.

Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy and Mr. Suresh Mozumdar with ten others representing various Districts in Bengal arrived here this morning in connection with the Bengal Congress election disputes. They will meet Babu Rajendra Prasad this afternoon when the points at issue will be heard and thrashed out.—A. P.

Malaviya's Travancore Tour

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, and Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., are expected to visit Travancore shortly.

Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru will tour the State on Harijan work. Mrs. Nehru will preside over the Provincial Temple Entry Conference at Trivandrum on the 9th and 10th May, and will then tour Kerala for a fortnight.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., is undertaking a lecturing tour in the State. He reaches Alleppey on the 7th May and tours throughout the State for nearly a week.—A.P.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 6.)

defeated" and it was with the firm resolution, "Let my flesh wither, let my blood dry up, I will not leave this seat until victory is won" that the Bodhisatta sat under the tree of wisdom at Uruvela.

But this great exertion is on the Aryan Path alone and not on the path of death. The Lord Buddha hath said to His disciples, "Even if villainous highwaymen were to take you and carve you limb by limb with a two-handed saw, he that grew darkened in mind thereby would not be fulfilling my injunctions." The disciples, though they were persecuted for many centuries, have borne all the sufferings with patience and never was a sword raised or a drop of blood spilled for the sake of spreading the religion. This religion knows no such massacres as were done in the name of some religions. Think of those "holy wars," the Crusades, in which millions were slain. Or behold Torquemanda torturing or burning upwards of 10,000 victims and driving away into exile 300,000 Jews.

Of the Four Noble Truths taught by the Lord Buddha, the first Noble Truth is the Truth of suffering. And the true disciple, when he sees the whole world suffering, devotes all his powers to make all life happy. Hence we see the great Asoka sheating his sword never to draw it out again and serving not only man, but bird and beast as well. Further, the pious emperor established refuges for man and beast not only in India, but in the realm of Antiochos, the Greek King as well.

Testimony of Megasthenes.

The result was that what the world to-day think impossible really happened here through the influence of the Lord Buddha. And here is a Greek, describing the Ideal Republic, of which the greatest of the Hellenic philosophers only dreamt. To sum up Magasthenes:—"Aryavarta then was a land of freedom where slavery was unknown, where men excelled in every virtue, where women were pure, where lying lips were not, where doors needed no locks, where people lived in unity, where law-suits were almost unknown and where life was a blessing."

Fa Hian, who came centuries later, found India the same heaven. "No one in all the land killed any living creature. No one drank. The Aryans never kept pigs or poultry farms. They never sold or killed any live cattle. There were no distilleries, no dealers in liquor. Capital punishment was unknown and most of the offences were punished by fines."

Hospitals For Animals

The first hospital in Europe was established in the seventh century. But here in Aryavarta, long before the Christian era, there were numerous charitable institutions, asylums and rest-houses and when Fa Hian came, in all the chief cities of India there were large free hospitals, supported by voluntary funds contributed by the faithful rich. The great Chinese pilgrim says:

"Hither come all poor or helpless patients suffering from all kinds of infirmities. They are well taken care of, and a doctor attends them, food and medicine being supplied according to their wants. They are made quite comfortable, and when they are well they may go away." (Dr. Giles' translation).

Wherever the creed of compassion was taken there the people became happy. Heavenly peace dawned. Even bird and beast breathed free. Art flourished and life became a blessing. Following the light of Him, may the world again go from acquisitiveness to renunciation, from hatred to love, from cruelty to compassion and from darkness to light.

And it is you' blessed reader, that first must walk this path of Love and Light, in compassion for all the world.

A Look Round The World

State Of Alarm In Berlin!

Was Hitler's Occupation Of Rhineland A Bluff? Prepared For Withdrawal In Case Of Necessity!

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

That the French Government missed an excellent opportunity on March 7 of calling off Hitler's bluff is the declaration alleged to have been made by M. Francois-Poncet, the French Ambassador in Berlin according to a statement published in Das Neue Tagebuch, Paris.

M. Francois Poncet is reported to have confirmed that on the day when German troops entered the Rhineland there was a state of alarm in Berlin. Everybody expected that French troops would also move into the Rhineland zone and the order was to withdraw the German troops in case of necessity. Government circles showed the greatest fears. Nothing however happened and a great opportunity to stop Hitler tactics was missed.

France, declares the journal, should have replied to German 'fait accompli' with a French 'accompli' by sending an ultimatum to Berlin and calling on England to fulfil her duties under the Locarno Pact.

Bulgaria Preparing Repudiation?

SOFIA, (By Air Mail.)

The Sofia correspondent of Adeverul, Bucharest, wires to his journal that as a sequel to the conversations that have taken place in Sofia between King Boris, his government and heads of the general staff of the Bulgarian Army regarding the conscription introduced in Austria and the proposed fortification of the Dardanelles, it has been decided not to oppose the fortification of the Straits although such a move is recognized to be against the interests of Bulgaria.

It is hoped that annulment of the Treaty of St. Germain and the ending of the Straits Convention will furnish an argument for an early revision of the Treaty of Neuilly affecting Bulgarian militarization and fortification of the Thracian frontier.

SPECIAL LIRE RATE FOR TOURISTS

ROME, (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Italian government have decided that the rate of exchange to be given to the tourists visiting Italy should be 82 lire to the £ instead of 62 as at present.

The rate may very slightly and 'informative' rates will be fixed fortnightly. Tourist agencies and Bankers abroad will be immediately authorised to issue letters of credit on these rates to persons intending to visit Italy.

"Top-Heavy And Extremely Costly Administration"

WHY CALL BARODA A PROGRESSIVE STATE, ASKS SUMANT MEHTA

Farmers Must Be Saved From "Sarkar And Sahukar"

KATHOR (Baroda), May 5.

"The State of Baroda has been too much praised for its free primary education and prevention of child marriage. But after 33 years of free and compulsory education, we find that amongst 1,87,415 Thakardas only 224 women are literate. The Social Legislation is also overpraised. It costs nothing to drive the quill-pen, but you cannot improve a people merely by social legislation. The city of Baroda is very poor. There is little industrial activity. The only thing with which the people are well provided with are the shops for toddy and alcohol."

Thus declared Dr. Sumant Mehta in the course of his lengthy presidential address at the annual session of the Baroda State Praja Mandal, to-day.

Dr. Mehta's speech was very impressive and the general conclusion of his long address was that Baroda administration has to improve a good lot before it can be called efficient.

PANCHAYAT WITHOUT POWER!

According to Dr. Mehta, all the Panchayats of local self-government are deprived of real power and initiative. All the departments are badly administered, because there is lack of supervision. There is no public services examination and frequently incompetent men are recruited in the Services. The real leaders of the people are never consulted. It is almost unbelievable but a sad fact that the White Gandhi Cap is taboo at official functions.

"TOP HEAVY."

Proceeding Dr. Mehta said: "The administration is top heavy and extremely costly. There is corruption but drastic steps are not taken to prevent it. The Government refuse to co-operate with the people, they only want to rule them. No one would dream of calling Baroda a progressive State."

THREEFOLD PROGRAMME.

Concluding his speech, Dr. Mehta chalked out a three-fold programme for the improvement of the people of the State. Organisation was the foremost necessity. For that purpose a large number of workers, voluntary or paid, were necessary. People must take more interest in their own uplift; they could not have bricks without straw.

The third part of Dr. Mehta's programme was the "Economic fight of the farmers." Workers also were included in this. The farmer had to be saved from the Sarkar and the Sahukar.—United Press.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Syt. A Hussain in 'Madam Fashion" (Sangeet Movietone) at the Imperial.

Irrelevant Philosophy & Foreign Imitations

Technical Indifference And "Stagey" Direction

CONSTITUTE THE FEATURES OF FILMS

(By V. P. SATHE).

"WILD CAT OF BOMBAY":—The picture whose All-India Rights were sold for Rs. 1,70,000 is not satisfactory in several aspects. The story is full of illogical sequences and author has inserted philosophy unnecessarily in a purely detective type picture. The director has departed from his usual subtle treatment of subjects and only tried to reproduce the scenario without his own suggestions. The technique of the picture is bad and Imperial is showing a steady backward progress in this respect. Sulochana is the only attraction for audiences. She has done work honestly and gives a faithful representation of the role assigned to her. Her make-ups are praiseworthy but dialogues need a lot of improvement. Acting of others is just ordinary.

"SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART":—This "Thriller de luxe" of Ranjit provides no thrills or tense situations for the audience. The story is of usual type and the comedy provided in it is of low standard. Director has missed to make several situations thrilling and tense. The ideas of rescue and fights are taken from foreign pictures. The technique of the picture is good. Ranjit has this time shown decided improvement in recording, photography and art direction. The acting is stereotyped and Gohar is misplaced in the role of heroine.

"DECCAN QUEEN":—The main idea of double role and in fact almost the whole theme is taken from the well-known Columbia picture 'The Whole Town Is Talking." There are several thrilling situations in this picture and the young director Mr. Mahboob has cleverly handled them. With the new-comers as leading players the director has produced a picture decidedly better than "Wild Cat of Bombay" or "Soldier's Sweetheart" which were directed by well-known directors and featured by the most reputed stars of India. Recording is defective at times but the camera work is very good. The street scenes and other outdoor shots are very carefully taken. The laboratory work and editing is not so good. Acting honours go to Buddho Advani and Arunadevi who appeared for the first time on the screen. Arunadevi should take great care of her figure and appearance if she intends to take screen as her career. On the whole the picture is a good entertainment.

"DHARAM-KI-DEVI":—Bad direction has spoiled this unusual story. By inserting songs untimely the director has made this picture dull and boring. The director in his zeal to make the end like the famous Paramount picture "A farewell to Arms" overlooked many important situations. With a huge cast at his disposal the director has not given proper scope to well-known actors like Kumar. In short this picture would have been improved a great deal if it were in the hands of some talented director Printing is not satisfactory. Kumar, Gope and Raffique Gaznavi give good performances. The performance of Phiroz Dastur is hopeless. He may be a good singer but as an actor he is a failure.

"SAVITRI" (Marathi):—Melodious music, spicy dialogues, clever treatment of an old and well-known mythological subjects make this picture a success. With the help of this mythological theme Bad editing and unsatisfactory laboratory work has spoiled the technique of the picture to a great extent. The outdoor photography is splendid. Recording is not perfect. On the whole the acting is of high standard but Mr. Madhav Kale who portrays the role of Satyawan does not look like a youth of 19. His make-up is absolutely wrong. Leela sings and acts nicely.

"VIJAYACHI LAGNE":—There is no story—no continuity. In the interest of the industry I ask Mr. Varerkar not to direct any picture in future and waste his energy. This is another example to show how the successful writer is not in the least successful as the cinema director. Other writers should take a lesson from this. Recording and photography are worse than in "Alam-Ara". Acting is stagy and background music is ineffective. Songs are not fitted for screen. Only two songs by Bapu Phendarkar are somewhat entertaining otherwise there is nothing attractive in this picture.

Kumaris Sabita Devi and Gulzar in "Forbidden Bride"

"GARIB PARVAR" OR "DAYA-KI-DEVI"

Ajanta-Picture Coming To West End

Journalists, art-critics, leaders and many a so-called high-brows have always complained about our Indian cinema pictures, that they don't produce problem-pictures that would help educating masses as well classes. Here is a reply to that complaint. The most talked-about picture, with a subject which deals with millions of toiling masses rotting themselves in big textile mills and their horrid lives, is now going to come to you. It is Ajanta Cinetone's formerly called "The Mill" now baptised as 'Garib-Parvar' or 'Daya-ki-Devi'—to be released next Saturday at West End Talkies through Central Talkies Circuit.

Well! When well-known director Sjt. Bhavnani directed the picture and called it "The Mill" and showed it to the Censor, there was a big controversy. After all, with additions and subtraction, the picture with human drama of India's millions of mill-workers as its characters—rather a collective characterization and with horrid background of machinery, electricity moving the wheels—day and night and demanding human labour, comes to you in one of the greatest screen-vehicles India has produced.

The collaboration of famous Hindi novelist, Munshi Premchand in the scenario for "Garib-Parvar" with the famous film director, Sjt. Bhavnani, has resulted in a stirring screen-achievement which may well-described as a big picture. Realism is the distinctive factor of the picture—in which you will see the suffering of the workers. It is an exciting drama of real life cleverly directed and acted.

Main characters include noted stars like Kumari Bibbo, Kumari Gohar Karnataki; Jairaj, Nayampally, Parasher, Kumari Amina and Bhudo Advani. Every Indian cinefan should not fail to see this picture to be released at West End from next Saturday May 9.

Kumar Vinayak in "Holy Crime" (Huns Picture)

"PRINCE OF THIEVES"

At The Globe

Indian cine-fans who normally do not like cheap stunt and thrill productions should make up their minds to see this outstanding stunt picture "Prince of Thieves" ('Shahu-Chor') drawing crowded houses at Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

You might have seen many a stunt picture with cheap and vulgar appeal, with wooden swords and with monkey jumpings!—This picture "Prince of Thieves" produced by Nav Bharat Movietone's is quite different from those cheap productions. It narrates story of a wicked minister in order to get the throne by foul means resorts to inhuman and cruel ways of tactics. The Prince who is gallant one and who wants to foil his treachery finds out a novel way to give justice to the mean-demeaned minister. There are wonderful dialogues, comic punches, and tilting songs. Mr. Navinchandra plays the lead supported by Mr. Bhim a polished villain of Indian screen. Miss Noor Jehan, comedian Amritlal and Brijmala. There are dance sequences by Miss (Azuri also)

Question Of The Week

Do Indian Film Producers Care For A Film Story With Ideas?

INDIAN LIFE, ART AND CULTURE

Not In Indian Films

Prof. Agarwala is one of the few intellectnals who demand cultural values from Indian pictures. To the majority it is only an entertainment when it is not "Industry"!

(By Prof. B. M. AGARWALA)

When Cinema was in its infancy, when its art and technique were undeveloped, and its varied possibilities unknown, people used to discuss whether or not it should be given a place in the nation's life. But such a discussion to-day is an unprofitable anachronism. For, in spite of the curses of its critics, cinema has come to stay. Far more useful would be the discussion of the ideas and ideals which should inspire it.

Cinema is easily the most democratic of arts. No art has approached so many people, and so near them; and none depends so exclusively on popular support or patronage. To say that cinema is an established fact, is to say that it has become a part of people's life. To appreciate poetry or painting or architecture one needs a somewhat developed artistic sense, but cinema reproduces life's pictures and its appeal is direct for life attracts life. And it is here that culture—I use the word in its simplest and widest sense—comes in as an element to be seriously considered by all those who are interested in cinema and its place in our country's life.

REFINED FEELINGS.

There are critics who say that to fix any particular ideal for art is to restrict its freedom and narrow its field. To them art is the expression of beauty, and they would not have even the ideal of morality limit its scope. But such views do not affect my present argument. I shall attempt a simple definition of culture by saying that it is refinement of feelings. Let cinema portray life in all its variety, in all its fullness, in all lights and shades, and in all its freedom. But to be true to itself cinema must be true to life's nobler aspects, and it must eliminate all that is gross or unnatural, all that is foreign to the atmosphere it aims to depict. Culture—and it has various stages and aspects—is the breath of man's inner life, and no picture of him can be true which neglects it. You pay so much attention to your actors' dress and habits, to settings and backgrounds of the scene—things external and conventional, can you, then, afford to neglect the sentiments and viewpoints of the man which he has inherited as a legacy from his and his country's past! An Englishman and an Indian, or two Indians of different periods or stages of culture, would not look at life from the same angle of vision, and in all probability they would think and act differently under similar circumstances. This is so because man is more his mind than anything else. No cinema can succeed as an art which does not take this mind into consideration, and give human touch to its pictures.

(To Be Continued)

"DHOOP-CHHAON"

And Congress Topical At Minerva

You may believe it or not that New Theatres' epic creation 'Dhoop Chhaon' or 'hagya-Chakra' is still drawing capacity houses in spite of its sixteenth week at Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road. A noble theme, brilliantly treated with histriomic talents of well-known New Theatres' artist, Sjt. Nitin Bose who has genius in photoplay and who is acclaimed as a brilliant director. Kumari Umashashi Devi gives a performance charming as Miss Roopkumari supported by blind singer Sjt. K. C. Dey, whose characterization is subtle and magnificent. Pahari Sanyal, Nawab, Bhduri and others give justice to their roles and satisfy the audience. You should—rather must not miss this drama at Minerva Talkes.

CONGRESS TOPICAL.

Together with "Dhoop Chhaon", you will be pleased to see some pleasant scenes witnessed at 49th session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow. Sjt. Baboobhai Mamoojee has purchased world exploitation. Sjt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai are the personalities seen in this topical.

Kumari Molina in "Millionaire" (New Theatre) to run at the Minerva

Bhavnani Productions'

Enakshi Rama Rao Back To The Studio Problems And A Thriller

Bhavnami Productions' dynamic thriller "Dilawar" is now ready for release, and prominent distributors are negotiating for the purchase of its territortial rights. "Dilawar" is the type of a thriller, which would immensely entertain the stunt enthusiasts. The story centres round a woman, who turns dacoit to wreck vengeance on avericious money lenders, who had been the cause of her father committing suicide. Under the name of Dilawar and in the guise of a man with a band of bandits she spreads terror. A big reward is proclaimed for the capture of Dilawar, and a military detachment is sent out. Dilawar outwits all. Ranjit, the young military officer falls in love with a fair damsel, Prabha, whose father spurns him, though the girl loves him. There is a lot of crack chasing and fierce fighting. While chasing Dilawar Ranjit has to swim through a lake full of crocodiles. He fights and overpowers one and when the bandits arrest him they keep him dangling in a den of hungry lions, a gorgeously dressed woman comes up and saves him. She is none else than Dilawr. She loves Ranjit. Other bandis shoot Dilawar for her betrayal. Ranjit ultimately subdues the marauders and fascinated by his bravery Prabha's father gives his daughter in marriage to him.

Moti, as Dilawar, the agile dare devil bandit, gives a star performance. Ranjit shines out brilliantly as a brave soldier. Prabha's charming looks wins appreciation. Shivrani, Nayampally, and Parasher in supporting cast make this a picture, which will be remembered for long. It has many tense dramatic moments, tender romance and a light vein of comedy. Being replete with sensible thrills, there will not be a dull moment.

BHAVNANI'S PROBLEM PICTURE

Mr. Bhavnani's next picture has been well placed. It will be a social story, based on one of the most important and pressing social economic problems of the day. Enkshi Rama Rao, the talented and cultured artiste, who made her mark in the internationally known Indian pictures "Vasant Sena" and "Shiraz" will play the leading role. Rehearsals have been in progress for a long time past, and shooting will begin this week.

"Jeevan Naiya" (Bombay Talkies) Starring Kumari Devika Rani and Ashoka Kumar forthcoming release at the Imperial

"FORBIDDEN-BRIDE"

At Roxy

A tense drama of modern Rajput States, coupled with exciting court-intrigues, ministers manoeuvring state-affairs secretly behind tapestry together with love-episodes, is Sagar Movetone's new production "The Forbidden Bride" directed by Sjt K. P. Ghosh, now running at Roxy Talkies, drawing capacity houses.

The story is really intriguing and baffles the audience to the last when the exciting climax explodes the mystery which meant a lot for the plot and weaving of this great screen-drama.

Out on the forest border of Udaynagar, Jodhaji, the most reckless and dread outlaw is out for revenge. His son Indrajit sallies forth to avenge!..... And he happens to fall in love with the Princess of Udaynagar. The story takes a novel turn and you see many interesting situations.

Kumari Sabitadevi gives a polished performance as Princess Chandra, and you will no doubt appreciate her singing. Motilal, lovable hero of Indian screen is at his his best supported by stars like Miss Azurie, Miss Gulzar, Mr. Bhudo Advani.

Indian screen-lovers will not miss this picture at Roxy Talkies.

Steamship Co.'s Attitude Dissatisfies Cutch Parishad

Action Against 'Vita' Officials Demanded To Soothe Public Anxiety

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, President of the Shri Cutch Prajakiya Parishad has released for publication correspondence which passed between the Parishad and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., in connection with the ill-treatment meted out to passengers of their steamer "Vita."

Mr. Kursondas, on behalf of the Parishad, first wrote to the Company drawing their attention to the incident and the resolutions passed by the Parishad making certain demands from the Company.

To this the Agents of the Company replied as follows:—

The President,
Shri Prajakiya Parishad,
Bombay.
Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant regarding the incidents which occurred during embarkation of passengers on Saturday last.

The trouble appears to have arisen through several causes, firstly, the excessive amount of baggage brought down for shipment by the passengers themselves, the congestion of traffic due to the opening twice of the swing bridge preventing gharies during the time of opening from having a free run from the Dockwall enclosure and the fact that the ship had to be moored higher up the Dockwall to leave the entrance to Victoria Dock clear for other traffic. The steamer was alongside at 7-20 a.m. and the gangways were in position for embarkation by 7-30. The steamer did not sail until 9-50, although there was ample time for embarkation of the passangers by 9 a.m. had the other factors not intervened.

It may interest you to know that the passengers who embarked here and their baggage were all transferred to boats at Cutch-Mandvi, a much more difficult and slow operation in 1-1|2 hours.

If there are any definite cases of hardship, which your association would like to put before us, we shall be very glad to investigate them in conjunction with your association.

We should also value any concrete suggestions your association may have to make whereby a repitition of last Saturday's incidents will be rendered impossible, and if your association is willing to help us we should appreciate their aid in controlling the traffic at time of embarkation.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.,
Agents.

Main Issues Not Answered

The Parishad, in reply to the Manager, the B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., stated:

Sir,—I have to thank you for your letter of 23rd inst. delivered to me this morning the 24th instant.

I regret however to note the entire absence therein of reply to the three main issues raised in the resolution which are:—

(1) The Company to express regret for the incident of last Saturday and to give assurance of non-occurance of such incident in future.

(2) Payment of compensation to the passengers left out and to those who have suffered hardships and undergone damages otherwise.

(3) To take disciplinary action against the Officials responsible for mal-treatment of the passengers.

Unless therefore we have your assurance for redress of the abovementioned three grievances, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by our bringing forward the cases for investigation or sending you any concrete suggestions.

While appreciating your desire for our co-operation in ceotrdling the traffic at the time of embarkment, I do not think that in the absence of your assurance for redressing the grievances mentioned in the resolution such co-operation of my committee can be in any way helpful.

However I can assure you that my committee will be glad to co-operate and assist you in any way they can, the moment the wrongs are righted.—Yours truly.

PRESIDENT.

Company's Regrets

The Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie replied:

The President, Shree Cutchi Prajaliya Parishad.

Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of to-day's date, contents of which we have noted and for which we thank you.

In reply we would assure you that the company naturally regrets that the incidents of last Saturday should have occurred at the time of embarkation on one of their steamers as it is always our desire to have smooth working with those utilising our services.

As regards giving an assurance of non-occurrence of such incidents in the future it is patently impossible for us to do so, but we do assure you that we shall make every endeavour to avoid a recurrence and with the co-operation of the public we sincerely trust that no further trouble will arise.

As regards compensation for the passengers who were in possession of tickets and who were shut out, we are quite prepared to reimburse such passengers for any out-of-pocket expenses they may have suffered, such as gharry hire to the docks etc. Passar money and baggage charges have already been refunded.

As regards your third point we can only say that disciplinary action will be taken against any official should it be proved to our satisfaction that he was guilty of mal-treatment of passengers but we think you will understand that such action cannot in justice be taken without conclusive proof being forthcoming.—Yours faithfully.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

Disciplinary Action

The Parished replying to the above latter stated:—

Dear Sirs,

I was in due receipt of your letter of the 24th April, 1936. I placed it before the committee and I have the instructions from my committee to reply to you as follows:—

My committee accept your expression of regret for the incident and appreciate your readiness in doing so.

About the compensation to the passengers, public feeling as understood by my committee has been, that not only the amount of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the passengers should be paid by your company, but your company is also responsible for the loss of goods, damages for worries, discomfort, etc. caused to the passengers. The Company is also responsible for the special damages, etc., for the delay in travelling. However my committee has considered the matter from many points of view and are inclined to recommended to the public that they should forego their claims for damages in case all other points are settled.

As regards disciplinary action to be taken against the officials concerned, my committee wish to point out that this type of maltreatment to the passengers is not an ordinary affair nor is it an occurrence that has happened in some stray corners. It was an incident which has taken place in the presence of hundreds of people, one and all of whom have unanimously condemned it. If this version of eye witnesses is not considered sufficient by you I should like to know what else will be.

In your letter of the 23rd inst., to us as well as to the passenger Association you had mentioned that you will be prepared to investigate these incidents in conjunction with us, as well as with one representative of the Passengers Association. But I regret to find that your letter of the 24th inst., only mentions that disciplinary action may be taken if the maltreatment is proved to your satisfaction alone.

In view of the present tension my Committee feels that ex-parte judgment by you may not give sufficient justice to those who have suffered, as it is quite likely that the influence of your subordinates may come in the way of justice.

In the circumstances, my Committee feels that unless proper and just action is taken against the offenders, it is not possible to soothe the public anxiety, that such treatment may again be possible or imminent. The fact that it is nearly a fortnight since the incident occurred and that you have not yet taken any action in the matter, adds to the public anxiety.

I shall therefore be glad to have your definite views as to the steps you intend taking to ally this misgivings.

Yours truly,

MULRAJ KURSONDAS,
President.

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"I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it."

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI,
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Advocate,
Trivandrum.

Kesari Kuteeram, Madras

Soothes Skin irritations

ADVICE TO VOTERS

Franchise Qualifications Under New Reforms

Advice to voters regarding elections under the new constitution has been issued from which the following extracts are taken:—

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

There will be the following classes of constitutions, namely (1) General, (2) Muhammadan, (3) Anglo-Indian, (4) European, (5) Indian Christian, (6) Women (General), (7) Women (Muhammadan), (8) Commerce and Industry, (9) Landholders, (10) University and (11) Labour.

The franchise qualifications entitling persons to be entered in the roll, apart from the prescribed qualifications regarding community, age, nationality, etc. are briefly as follows:—

TERRITORIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

Residence for at least 180 days in the previous financial year in a house within the constituency or certain limits thereof (in the case of a European or an Anglo-Indian constituency, within the whole Presidency; and in the case of each of the Women's special constituencies, within the limits of the constituency only) and any one of the following qualifications:—

(1) Assessment to income-tax in the previous financial year;

(2) Holding or occupying as a tenant in the constituency land assessed at Rs. 8 or more land revenue;

(3) Being the alience of the right of Government to the payment of Rs. 8 or more rent or land revenue in respect of land situated within the constituency;

(4) Being a khot or a sharer in a khoti village, or in a bhagdari or narwadari village in the constituency, responsible for the payment of Rs. 8 or more land revenue;

(5) Occupation as owner or tenant in the constituency of a house or not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay City, or in any other urban area (i.e. municipal district municipal borough, cantonment or notified area,) of the annual rental value of not less than Rs 18 or of the capital value of not less than Rs. 750.

(6) The passing of the matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University or of an equivalent examination.

(Note.—Registration in this case is on application only.)

(7) Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces, or of the Auxiliary Force (India), or of the Indian Territorial Force who has served in the force for not less than four years; or such an officer or man of any British India police force.

WOMEN'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The following additional qualifications have been prescribed to women only and a woman may also be enrolled;—

(i) if she is the pensioned widow or pensioned mother of a person who was an officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces or of the Auxiliary Force (India) or of the Indian Territorial Force who has served in the force for not less than four years or an officer or man of any British India police force; or

(ii) if she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her; or

(iii) if she is the wife of a person, who possesses any of the qualifications at present prescribed for a general constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council or of a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, or non-commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force (India), or of the any Indian Territorial Force, who has served in the force for not less than four years; or of such an officer or man of any British India police force.

If a person has more wives than one the wife to whom he was first married is alone qualified to be enrolled.

SCHEDULED CASTES.

Additional franchise qualifications have been prescribed for certain castes, hitherto known as depressed classes, but now named "Scheduled Castes".

(i) Being literate i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person;

(ii) Being a person who was at any time during the calendar year 1935 actually performing the duties of an inferior village officer.

(iii) Additional qualifications have also been proposed for electors in the West Khandesh West General constituency belonging to the Backward Tribes.

(a) Holding or occupying as a tenant land in the constituency assessed at Rs. 4 or more land revenue; or

(b) Being the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of Rs. 4 or more land revenue;

(c) Being a person who was during 1935 actually performing in the constituency the duties of a Patil or of an inferior village officer;

(d) Being in receipt from Government of a cash allowance or salary of Rs. 10 or more per month.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

(1) Commerce and Industry Constituencies:—

(a) That a person is a member or a nominee of a member of the Association forming the constituency.

(b) That he or it was assessed in any one of the five financial years proceeding that in which the prescribed date falls to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 10,000 derived from Commerce or Industry, or, in the case of a company, that it has a paid up capital of not less than rupees one lakh or equivalent in pounds;

(c) That he or it is engaged in commerce or industry;

(d) That he or it has a place of business in the Province; and

(e) That he or it is not in arrears of subscription accrued due before the end of the previous financial year.

Firms, corporations or Hindu joint families will be entitled to nominate not more than three deputies each, but only one of the three will be entitled to vote.

(2) Landholders' Constituencies:

(1) Residence in the Province for not less than 180 days in the previous financial year; and

(ii) Entry of names as Sardars or Inamdars in the lists maintained by Government, or

Being the sole alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village situate within the constituency or the sole holder on talukdari tenure of such a village.

(3) University Constituency:—

Having a place of residence in India and being a member of the Senate of the Bombay University, or having been for at least 7 years a graduate of that University and registered as such in the University Register throughout the two years preceding the prescribed date.

(4) Labour Constituencies:—

(i) That a person shall have lived in the Province for not less than six months in the year ending on the prescribed date (except in the case of members of trade unions of seamen);

(ii) that he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative, capacity;

(iii) In the case of the Railway Unions constituency that he is employed within the Province; and

(iv) (a) for Trade Unions constituencies—that he is, and has for at least 12 months been, a member, (whose subscription is not in arrears) honorary member or official of a trade union which is (a) one of the recognised trade unions i.e. a trade union certified by the Governor and (b) included in one of the trade union constituencies.

(b) for the Sholapur non-union labour constituency—that he has on at least 180 days in the year ending on the prescribed date worked for remuneration at a rate not greater than 300 rupees a month at one or more of the textile factories situate in, or within five miles of the boundary of the municipal borough of Sholapur.

In the case of the Railway Unions and Unions of seamen constituencies there shall be a primary election to choose an electoral college of one person for every 200 persons included in the roll and the said electoral college shall proceed to elect persons to fill the seats.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

There will be three classes of constituencies viz., (1) General, (2) Muhammadan and (3) European. They will all be territorial constituencies. Electoral rolls will be prepared for each of them.

The franchise qualifications are, apart from the prescribed qualifications regarding community, age, nationality, etc., the following:—

Residence in a house in the constituency or within prescribed limits (in the case of a European, within the whole Presidency) for a period of not less than 180 days in the previous financial year and any one of the following qualifications:—

(1) that a person was assessed to income-tax in the previous financial year and had in the year in respect of which assessment was made a total income of not less than Rs. 15,000;

(2) that he is either a Deccan Sardar or a Gujarat Sardar or the sole alienee or sole talukdar or a khot in respect of an entire village in the constituency;

(3) (i) that he holds or occupies as a tenant in the constituency land including talukdari land assessed at Rs. 350 or more land revenue;

(ii) that he is the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of Rs. 350 or more rent or land revenue;

(iii) that he is a khot or a sharer in a khoti or hagdari or narwadari village in the constituency responsible for the payment of Rs. 350 or more land revenue;

(4) that he is the holder of any title, order, or decoration, conferred by or on behalf of His Majesty not lower than Khan Bahadur or Rao Bahadur;

(5) that he has been awarded a pension of not less than Rs. 250 per mensem by Government.

(6) that he is or has been—

(i) a non-official member of any Legislature in British India;

(ii) a member of an Executive Council or a Minister in British India;

(iii) a Chancellor, pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Fellow or Honorary Fellow or a Member of the Senate or Court of any University legally constituted in British India;

(iv) a Judge of the Federal Court or any High Court, Chief Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in British India;

(v) the Mayor or Sheriff of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay;

(vi) The non-official president of a Municipality or of a District Local Board in the Presidency; or

(vii) the non-official Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank or of any duly registered Central Co-operative Bank operating in the Province.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

Wives of—

(i) persons who were assessed to income-tax in the previous financial year and had in the year in respect of which the assessment was made a total income of not less than Rs. 30,000;

(ii) Deccan Sardars, Gujarat Sardars, sole alienees, talukdars or khots or holders of entire villages or land in the constituency assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000;

(iii) title-holders and pensioners mentioned in (4) and (5) above.

Where a man has more wives than one, only the senior wife, i.e. the wife first married will be enfranchised.

SCHEDULED CASTES

(a) that a person is the holder or tenant of land assessed at Rs. 50 or more per annum; or

(b) that he is the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of Rs. 50 or more land revenue;

(c) that he is a khot or a sharer in a khoti village or in a bhagdari or narwadari village responsible for the payment of Rs. 50 or more land revenue;

(d) that he occupies in a municipal, cantonment or notified area or in the City of Bombay a house of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 201, or of the capital value of not less than Rs. 3,350.

HOW TO GET ENROLLED.

It will be seen that persons enfranchised by certain qualifications for the Bombay Legislative Assembly will not be enrolled except on application. Such persons should without delay apply in person or in writing along with proof in support of their claim to the local officers concerned.

In the case of women the application may be made on their behalf by the husband. The printed forms of application in all cases can be obtained without payment from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or from the Mahalkari or Mamlatdar or the Collector's office and the applications should be sent so as to reach the registering officer not later than 31st May 1936.

The names of all persons entered in the provisional roll which was prepared last year by virtue of any such application will be entered in the regular roll provided those persons are otherwise qualified and it is not necessary for them to make fresh applications.

In the case of persons who are not registrable on application only, they should see whether their names are in the provisional rolls when published and if they are not, they should bring the fact to the notice of the officers preparing the electoral roll of the constituency—the Mahalkari or Mamlatdar, or Deputy or Assistant Collector, or the Collector of the district, and see that their names are duly enrolled.

FOR ENROLMENT OF PRIMARY MEMBERS

Congress Cabinet's Time-Table Affords Facilities

PATNA, May 4.

The following time table was prepared by the Congress Working Committee to regulate the enrolment of primary members and various elections for the next Congress:—

1 Congress to meet in the last week of December.

2 Announcement of presidential election December 10.

3 Receipt in the A.I.C.C. office of results of the voting in the provinces of presidential election December 8.

4 Meeting of delegates for electing the President December 6.

5 Receipt of lists of delegates by the A.I.C.C. office from the provincial Congress Committees December 1.

6 Receipt of names of delegates by the Provincial Congress Committees from the districts November 25.

7 Election of delegates in districts November 15.

8 Receipt by provinces from A.I.C.C. offices of figures of provincial quotas of the delegates October 31.

9 Despatch of above quotas by the A.I.C.C. office October 25.

10 Receipt by the A.I.C.C. office from the provincial Congress committees of lists of qualified Congress members for fixing up provincial quotas of delegates October 18.

11 Receipt by the P.C.C. of above lists from primary committees September 10.

12 Despatch by the primary committees of above lists September 5.

13 Last date of enrolment this year (Transitory period) August 31 —United Press.

"AVERT THAT FAST UNTO DEATH"

Sind M. L. A's Appeal To Simla

(From Our Correspondent.

KARACHI, May 4.

Haji Abdul Haroon M.L.A. wired as follows to the Foreign Secretary, Government of India, Simla the "Baluchistan" of Karachi writes: Jail authorities have newly started hardships for Abdul Samad Khan of Baluchistan he is also inclined to undergo very shortly hunger strike till death. Kindly intervene and furnish him B class facilities or at least treat him so as to subside agitation. Political prisoners throughout India get concessions. Hope Baluchistan will not lag behind."

Next Saturday!

TOUCHING TALE of TOILING MILLIONS in TEXTILE MILLS!

AJANTA CINETONE presents:—

GARIB-PARVAR

OR

"DAYA-KI-DEVI"

Formerly Titled as "THE MILL."

Starring:

Miss BIBBO, Miss GOHAR KARNATAKI, JAYRAJ, NAYAMPALLY, PARASHAR, BHUDO ADAVANI

Directed by: Sjt. BHAVANANI.
Written by: Sjt. PREMCHAND.
Coming NEXT SATURDAY.

WEST END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

THEY HAVE PRAISED IT WITH ALL THEIR HEART— WHILE WRITING ON:

RAJPUT RAMANI

PRABHAT'S Great, Historical SUPER—

Leading Journals of this City have acclaimed it as "A Great Subject Nobly Treated"

RAJPUT RAMANI

Starring:—

NALINI TURKHED

Supported by a Huge Cast
Now in 3RD GLORIOUS WEEK!!!

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KRISHNA

—:DUBASH THEATRE:—
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

Meet—SHILADEVI—known as

MADAM FASHION

(SANGEET'S SOCIAL HIT)

And watch her—
you will see Society and its Queens!
You will see Humanity in its true colours
Jaddanbai paints the rainbow of emotions.

Powerful
—Plaintive
—Great in music

Starring:— Jaddanbai, A. Hussain, Baby Rani.

Direction: JADDANBAI

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Appeal To University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Registrar of the University of Bombay has recently issued a Circular debarring Private Candidates from taking advantage of the Supplementary examination to be held in October 1936. The Circular under reference (No M. 1191) reads: 'University Circular No. M. 961 (granting permission to "all" such students as have completed the courses of study for the examination to be held in April 1936) was issued in the interest of regular candidates who attended the schools but were not sent up. Private candidates who have not appeared for the matriculation examination prior to April 1936 and who have not been sent up for the examination to be held in April 1936 are not, therefore, eligible for applying for admission to the supplementary matriculation examination to be held in October 1936."

One fails to understand why the University should make this distinction between candidates of Registered and Non-Registered Schools. Why the private candidates should be treated as "outcaste.' What sin, may I ask the venerable sires who profess to be working always in the interests of the students, have the private candidates committed that they should be punished so severely as to be debarred from applying for admission to the October examination.....? Why this war on the private candidates when they are already denied the usual facilities which the students of Registered Schools get in their Preliminary Examination.....?

In all humility, and with due respect to the Syndicate members and the Registrar may I as well ask if there is any meaning in thus disqualifying students who have studied at home or in private schools and appeared for the preliminary examination but were not sent up for the matriculation examination, when they were not thus debarred from appearing for the matriculation examination to be held in April 1936? Do the University authorities mean that such candidates alone as were attending registered schools can study the courses of study and not the private candidates.....?

Since the Supplementary examination is to be held in order to give one more chance to the student before the Revised Course comes into operation from 1937, it is but fair that all students without distinction as to their coming from private registered schools, should be given its benefits. It is absolutely unjust and callous to deny the facilities of the October examination to the private candidates who had worked with the books like the recognised school candidate, all the year round.

I hope the University authorities will further amend their Circular and allow even the private candidates who had appeared for the preliminary examination but were not sent up, to appear for the October matriculation examination. The names of such students can be ascertained from the heads of schools where they had appeared for their preliminary examination.—Yours etc.,

"OBSERVER."

A Parel Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It seems very strange but it is true that in Parel Village there is a Police Chowky, but without a policeman. Nowhere in the whole locality will you find a policeman. In this locality, there is growing up a nuisance which is responsible for the restlessness among the residents of the locality, particularly among the shopkeepers and pure people. The riff-raff elements and persons of questionable characters, who are called "Dadas" are a source of danger to the passers-by and shop-keepers. These "Dadas" all of a sudden accost a shop-keeper or a lonely passer-by and threaten him in abusive language and ask them to give them money; and if refused by the victims they threaten to take revenge on them. Recently a certain shop-keeper was accosted by such a 'Dada' who demanded some money from the shop-keeper who refused to give any. He was assaulted and next day his signboard and wooden staircase of the shop were removed and burnt before his shop in his absence. This kind of nuisance is increasing and if one wants the help of the police no policeman is to be found in the locality, though there is a Chowky. I know not for what purpose the Chowky is erected there without a policeman. If at all one needs the help of a policeman he will have to come to the tram line, or go to Lalbaug where policemen are to be found. I am at a loss to know why there is not a policeman on duty in Parel Village.—Yours, etc.,

"A DISGUSTED RESIDENT."

Message Of Lucknow Congress In Bijapur

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, one of the most popular Congress leaders in Karnatak, came down to Bijapur and delivered a lecture on "The Message of Lucknow Congress." Though Mr. Diwakar may not certainly be considered as stalwart a lieutenant of Mr. Gandhi, he is still an admirer both of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and politics. His sweet temper and the suffering and sacrifices he has undergone in the cause of the national struggle, have endeared him to the people of Karnatak and have won for him their respect. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Shepherd Hall in Bijapur was crowded to hear "The Message of Lucknow."

But it must be confessed that those who looked forward with interest to find how Mr. Diwakar reacted to the momentous session of Lucknow, were much disappointed. To Mr. Diwakar, Pandit Jawaharlal was like "an impatient race-horse," blind to the objective conditions around him. Throughout Mr. Diwakar's speech, there was damning of Jawaharlal with faint praise which was worse than out-right condemnation. It was but natural that Mr. Diwakar who should see nothing but "splendid impetuosity of a race-horse" in Jawaharlal, should completely fail to understand the significance of the fight that Pandit Jawaharlal and the Congress Socialists put-forth throughout the Lucknow session for the new orientation of the National Congress. Mr. Diwakar philosophied that while man's mind was prone to be mathematical life's course was zig-zag and that the circumstances had not developed to make the acceptance of offices live or burning "issue."

Sir, I think, this sort of delivering "the Message of Lucknow," though it might bear the seal of the approval of the majority Gandhite section of the Working Committee, is harmful from the point of view of rallying masses for the struggle against the new Constitution, and for evolving an anti-imperialist front. Not only so; such propaganda tries to cover up the new orientation, the real message of Lucknow Congress, so brilliantly and historically delivered in Pandit Jawaharlal's address. In the circumstances is it not up to every Congress-Socialist and leader of the C. S. Party not only to counteract such propaganda but to do their best to deliver the message of Pandit Jawaharlal far and wide and rally round the masses around the programme which he has placed before the country? It is the task of the Congress socialists to initiate a country-wide propaganda not only to popularise Jawaharlal's message—('the message of Lucknow') but take up every issue he raised and to make it a lever to rally all Congressmen and masses. In this connection, the Congress Socialist leaders of Karnatak should immediately issue in a pamphlet form a full translation of Pandit Jawaharlal's address and distribute it widely.—Yours, etc.

CONGRESSMAN.

Bijapur.

Railway Train Indicators

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The indicators installed at various stations of the two Trunk Railways viz. G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. differ in their indications. The former shows the stations at which the local trains stop while the latter indicate the stations at which the trains do not halt. If a regular passenger of one of these two railways travels by the other, he is misled, as nobody is so careful to see the board at the top saying "Stopping at the following stations" or "Does not halt at the following stations. It is desirable that the two Railways should adopt uniformity as regards the local train indicators. I prefer the system followed by the B.B. & C.I. Will the Passengers' Relief Association take the matter up with the authorities concerned and oblige.—Yours etc.,

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

Orthodoxy In Ahmedabad Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Hariprasad, the chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality, had moved for a provision of Rs. 15,000 in the budget for the destruction of rats by way of precaution against plague. The Ahmedabad Municipality, which is ordinarily reckoned as one of the advanced and adventurous local self-government institutions of India, threw away the resolution by a large majority. The act of refusal of a grant for benevolent and sanitary measures like the one quoted above only reveals the orthodox mentality of the members at present sitting in the House.

Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai, who opposed the resolution tooth and nail, referred to the religious susceptibilities of the people and posing himself as a great moral preceptor, advised the people to prevent the breeding of rats by observing the principles of sanitation and cleanliness. Mr. Manilal should have known that most of our diseases are due to carelessness and the pathetic ignorance of the masses of even the rudimentary principles of sanitation and cleanliness. And unless those principles are inculcated among the masses, it is ridiculous to expect the masses to observe them. It is, therefore, clear, that it devolves upon the Municipality to take steps to safeguard the health of the city. The argument that there is no possibility of plague in the near future, is equally absurd. It amounts to something like digging a well when the fire is on. The precautions, if any are to be taken, should be taken in advance so as to nip the trouble in the bud.

There is yet another phase of the situation. The Jains, who form but a small minority of the population, should not, out of their religious fervour, endanger the public health.

It is really difficult to understand the orthodox mind. No amount of pursuasion, however sound it may be, will convince him of the advisability of any measure if it happens to stand between his religion. How long shall we have to face such a situation? And how long shall we tolerate the domination of orthodoxy over public institutions like the one involved in the present case?

The measure, if passed, would have safeguarded the health of the city and the members could well be said to have acquitted themselves of the heavy responsibility that they have themselves undertaken to perform. But alas, that was not to be.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL S. TRIVEDI.

Bhugwan Bhuwan,
Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, April 24.

Homoeopathy Versus Ayurveda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the course of his speech at the birthday anniversary of Hahanemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, an account of which appeared in your columns a few days ago, Dr. Das mentioned that thousands of years ago Indian physicians found out that the only principle of healing was "Similia Similibus Curantur". He said Ayurveda was considered one of the vedas and it was founded on the strong rock of the principle of "Vishasya visham Aushadham." This he interpreted "Similar poisons cure poisons of disease." I don't think the meaning is just what Dr. Das seems to have understood. The simple meaning is in a case of poison another poison is needed to eradicate it as a remedial agent. Suppose one is poisoned with arsenic or acconite, is it possible a homoeopathic dose of arsenic or acconite can save the patient from death? No, he requires an antidote poison to neutralise and remove the same from the system. Chapter after chapter is written by Hindoo physicians on poison and its antidote. Syphilitic poison is cured by mercurial poison, the poison of hydrophobia is removed by serpent poison and rat poison by dhathura poison and so on.

I admit the ancient Aryans had got a knowledge of the principle of Homoeopthy, Hydropathy and Chromopathy many centuries before..... Hahanemann's time. No doubt reducing metals by a thousand times "sputas" is on the homoeopthic principle but our learned doctor did not explain how the dynamic force of such preparation corroborates homoeopathic principle. So I request my learned doctor friend to enlighten the readers of this paper and students of medicine in particular by a contribution on the subject.

I am an admirer of homoeopthy myself and am a graduate in the subject. My thirty seven years of constant study and practice have convinced me of the merits and demerits of homoeopathy, Hence I am not a pure homoeopath.

It is not a wise policy for any medical man to condemn any system of medicines of which he has not made a careful study.

I write these few lines not in the spirit of criticism but with an earnest desire to acquire further knowledge from the doctor. Yours, etc.

M K. VAIDIAR, (Rajavald)

Dividend On Steel Shares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the conflicting rumours spread on the floor of the Stock Exchange regarding payment of dividends on steel shares may I crave your indulgence for a small space just to point out a source from which the directors can pay Rs. 6 on ordinary and Rs. 7-8 on deferred share?

The total amount required for this purpose is only 24.75 lakhs, provided an equal amount is applied to repayment of arrears prior to 1926 on second preference shares as provided in the scheme approved by the High Court. Should the profits of the Company for 1935-36 be as huge as 300 lacs as computed by Dame rumour, there should be no difficulty at all to spare 49.50 lacs out of Rs. 59.50 lacs saved from the provision for payment of arrears of dividend on Second Preference shares. The amount paid last year on this account was Rs. 15 per share, while this year, only Rs. 6-8 per share have to be paid to wipe out all arrears accumulated since 1926. From this saving, an additional dividend of Rs. 3/8 can be paid on Second Preference shares against the funded arrears of the period prior to 1926, which will absorb 24.50 lacs and leave a balance sufficient to enable the directors to recommend dividends of 8 per cent on Ordinaries and 25 per cent on Deferreds, and still have 10 lacs left for other purposes.

The directors will do well to bear in mind that the unfortunate ordinary and deferred share-holders have been kept waiting well-nigh fifteen years since the expansion scheme of the Works at Jamshedpur was launched in 1921, and have almost lost patience. They should not, therefore, try to divert the Company's profits for further improvement or amalgamation projects just yet, be it in the long run in the interest of the share holders themselves.

Another factor not to be lost sight of is the position these shares occupy on the Stock Exchange. They are the cynosure of the market, and always in the limelight wield a tremendous influence on the trend of values of other scrips. Should the directors arrive at an adverse decision, it will not fail to bring in a crash in the market to the detriment of interest of genuine investors, many of whom have already been scared away from the Stock Exchange owing to repeated panics. It will also affect the facility of financing the contemplated formation of new company in co-operation with other concerns, or the extension of the present Works at Jamshedpur.—Yours, etc.

"A SHAREHOLDER."

A Railway Mystery

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that a girl aged 14, daughter of a well-known man of Secunderabad, who was studying in Poona Mahilashram, Hingne, was travelling by the Madras Express on 24th, April in a through carriage to Secunderabad, to spend her summer vacation with her parent. Her saree caught fire while she was asleep in the train, between Kurduwadi and Sholapur and she was badly burnt down in the train only. At Sholapur she was detrained by the Railway authorities and admitted into the hospital and after a few hours she expired in the hospital. I do not understand what was the cause of fire and how the fire came into the compartment and caught her saree? I am really surprised when it is a matter of life and death question there is nothing appears in any paper about this accident. I hope the Railway authority will give details of this accident for the public information.—yours, etc.

DARPA NARAYAN.

Jain Library, Station Road,
Secunderabad, (Dn.)
Dated, May 2.

"Postal Rates"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to read the other day in one of the columns of your daily under the heading "Postal Rates" about postal concessions. One anna postage stamp is supposed to suffice for a letter weighing upto one tola. But in actual practice I share the experience of your correspondent "Disgusted" that some Post Masters either through over-zeal or carelessness collect surcharges even when the letters weigh less than a tola and are stamped with an anna stamp. Thus the Government seem to have more than made up what little postal revenue they may lose through the public taking advantage of the so-called concession. It seems high time the wrongful collection of dues from addresses received serious attention of the Postal Authorities.—Yours etc.,

U. G. MENON.

Water Shortage In Suburbs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos the shortage of water in the Bombay suburbs, it is very unfortunate that the water supply is inadequate. It does not look either that it is likely to be augmented in the near future inspite of so much agitation.

Sometime back I, fortunately, came across a device which I tried and found successful so far as my water necessity and consumption are concerned. I installed in my water taps the patented "Holdtite" tap washers about which I read in a leaflet which I came across. Since these washers were fixed in my taps, they have regulated my water supply so well that my water charges have come down by about 40 p.c. without any additional inconvenience on account of water.

This means that my household was wasting water to the extent of 40 p.c. with the flat leather washers usually used in our taps, either through leakage or otherwise. The "Holdtite" washers are made of rubber and the slightest pressure cuts off water supply so that there is no leakage and the water flow is regular and even) on account of the special shape and elasticity of the washer. If everybody used these washers and they are inexpensive, there will be roughly a saving of 40 p.c. in the water distribution, so that each suburban resident will get more water for use and yet will pay less for water charges.

I hope the suggestion I have made above will mitigate, if not altogether remove the worry of many unfortunate suburban residents.—Yours, etc.

Y. V. J. JAYAKAR.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Allow me to contradict Mr. Marcel Fernandes' letter which has appeared in your issue of 29th. The press message to which he refers to in connection with Sjt. Bhardwaj's release was not from Ahmedabad but Allahabad.

Mr. Bhardwaj was not sentenced in connection with the textile strike but was convicted six months prior to Ahmedabad strike.—Yours etc.

A TRADE UNIONIST.

Ahmedabad April 30.

WHATEVER YOU DO DON'T MISS

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

Al Jolson, the "black-face" comedian, wants to act as George Bernard Shaw in a film of Shaw's life. Interviewed on his way to New York for Kansas City to discuss the prospect with film directors, he said: "Shaw's got everything—wit, personality..... why, he's funnier than I am, or Eddie Cantor either. He's never been serious on a visit to America. Jolson added he would wear a beard and a Shavian knickerbocker suit for the part.

Al Jolson (real name Asa Yeolson), aged 49, Jewish. Famous as many-singer. Married three times. G. B. S. (real name George Bernard Shaw), aged 79. Irish. Tried almost everything but mammy-singing. Married once. Chief resemblance—both cover face. A. J. with blacking, G. B. S. with beard.

* * * *

Somewhere in Germany, over the North Sea, or perhaps in England, is flying an eagle worth £350 and answeravle to the name of Satan.

The eagle escaped from a circus at Flensburg (Schleswig-Holstein) when the door of its cage became undone during unloading. It was claimed to be the only eagle trained to do circus tricks. A reward of £35 is being offered by the trainer to anybody who can capture the eagle unharmed.

* * * *

A good story about Herr Richter, the great German conductor, is told in Mathilde Verne's new book, "Chords of Remembrance." Although he struggled manfully to master English during his visits to Great Britain, Richter never succeeded.

Once he was annoyed by the movement by Charwomen cleaning the Queen's hall during one of his rehearsals. He demonstrated with them as follows:

"You wifes—you wifes down there," he shouted in imploring tones, waving his arms. "Don't care, please!—don't care just now!" The words appeared to have subdued the charwomen more by their strangeness than by their meaning.

* * * *

Captain Beaumont, M. P., told his Aylesbury constituents that he was convinced Sir Thomas Inskip would follow Mr. Baldwin as Conservative Party leader.

Will Thomas skip in
When Stanley skips out?
When the ballots begin
Will Inskip skip in?
Or has somebody bin
Putting canards about?
Will Thomas skip in
When Stanley skips out?

* * * *

There has been considerable comment in France about the ceremonial tributes in London to Herr von Hoesche, the late German Ambassador to the Court of St James's.

It is suggested that the funeral honours during the journey from the German Embassy to Dover were exceptionally elaborate, much more so, for example, than were paid when Sgr. Bordonaro, the Italian Ambassador, died in London in 1932. This impression probably arises from the reproduction in France of photographs showing three British Cabinet Ministers—Mr. Eden, Sir John Simon and Lord Monsell—walking in the German procession to Victoria Station. No Cabinet Ministers accompanied the procession from the Italian Embassy in 1932.

* * * *

Gray's Inn Moot Society propounded this twister for a visiting honorary Bencher, Mr. R. G. Menzies K.C., Attorney-General of Australia, who sat as Master at the moot on the night of 22nd April:

X, widower, dies intestate in 1934, leaving him surviving an infant son A (born in 1931) and a brother B, who is of full age. X leaves no other relatives. In 1935, B murders A, and is convicted and hanged. The personal representatives of B claim that they are entitled toX's estate. The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, claims that the estate is 'bona vacantia.'

In the Court of first instance, judgment is given for the Crown. This judgment is reversed in the Court of appeal.

The Crown by leave appeals to the House of Lords.

Two "cousnel" were heard for each of the parties, and Master Menzies gave "judgment."

* * * *

Objection to "Sarah Bernhardt Soup" a consomme of game named after the actress, has been taken by inhabitants of Munich. They object, not to its taste, but to its name.

And they have written to the "Stuermer," Herr Julius Streicher's anti-Semitic newspaper, complaining that a Munich hotel has dared to serve a soup so named to its guests. "It is an insult to our Nazi philosophy", they say, "that a German hotel should make a propaganda with Jewish names. Perhaps it will even go so far that we shall be getting "Litvinov Sauce" and "Einstein Dumplings" next."

* * * *

President Roosevelt has had a family tree of magnificent proportions sent to him from Salt Lake City by Mr. Karl Weiss, Geneology Director of the Latter Day Saints Church.

If he ever finds time to study it he will discover that he is related—according to Mr. Weiss—to Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, and can claim among his ancestors William the Conqueror, Charlemagne, and Alfred the Great. The table starts almost at the dawn of history, and in due course produces a Norman lady of the 12th century.. Isabel de Vermandois, who married Robert de Beaumont, believed to have been the first Earl of Leicester. From one of their children, according to Mr. Weiss, was descended George Washington. Isabel later married William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey. From their eldest son William, Mr. Weiss traces the ancestry of Lincoln, and from another son that of Mr. Roosevelt.

* * * *

Baby-farming is increasing so rapidly throughout Britain that a Departmental Committee investigating the scandal is to issue its report and recommendations almost immediately.

Every year hundreds of British babies are literally sold time and time again. Taken from mothers who are unable to maintain them—always on the promise that the infants will be well looked after—they are sold to foreign agents who for years have conducted an extensive and systematic business in children. Officials who have been investigating this traffic in childrfien have made an alarming discovery.

It is that the setting-up of the Committee, and the probability of drastic legislation, have increased the activities of the agencies responsible for the revolting trade. More children than ever are being transferred into the custody of foreigners. The proposals for the Committee will be so comprehensive that, if the Bill to be based on them incorporates them, the law will be so altered that only at the risk of heavy penalties will anyone be able to engage in the baby-farming business.

* * * *

A sip or two of water was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's only refreshment during his Budget speech on April 21. This austerity, however, has not always prevailed.

Mr. Gladstone's egg-nogg—mixed by Mrs. Gladstone—was a familiar accompaniment of his Budget oration. Mr. Winston Churchill made a good Parliamentary play—during a Budget passage dealing with excise—with a coloured drink. This might have been either cold tea or Charles Lamb's favourite "cold brandy and water". Plain water, of course, sufficed for Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Snowden.

When he introduced the "People's Budget", Mr. Churchill's handing him a glass was one of the dramatic moments in the 'longest ever' Budget speech. Great Parliamentarians of earlier times were less abstemious. Lord Brougham refreshed himself so often during one long speech in the House of Lords on Reforms that he slid to his knees in passionate entreaty to the peers to pass the Bill—and could not rise. Charles Fox, on the other hand, used to suck oranges. He offered a manly and inspiring spectacle as pips, quips, and classical quotatios spurted from his mouth. Wilberforce had resort to secret and even furtive measures. To steady his nerve and arrange his ideas the anti-slavery leader took—an opium pill.

* * * *

The following announcement appeared in the Personal column of a "respectable" morning newspaper of Britain

Appeal to the Bright Young Things. You have maddened us with "Definitely"; must you make us foam at the mouth with 'Necessarily', to which my daughter is fast falling a victim?—Really Annoyed.

Hats off to such a gallant use of advertisement—says the paper's contemporary.

* * * *

An example of commercial foresight: Here is a circular sent out by a firm in preparation for the Coronation of King Edward VIII. The firm announces that it will be able to supply:

Council's Celebrations, School Treats, Old Folks' Teas, Church Fetes, Flag Decorations, Punch and Judy, Clowns, Conjuring, Ventriloquism, Living Marionettes, Swings, Roundabouts, Children's Slides, Old English Sideshows, Souvenirs, Mugs, Flags, Medals, Printed Souvenir Balloons, Printed Advertising Balloons for distribution to customers, etc.

Nothing like being early in the field.

* * * *

A grim thought..... Last year's book statistics are now published In England 16,678 books were published of which 5,310 were fiction.

For once America has not done figures are a puny 8,766 with a things in such a big way. Her 1935 mere 2,039 for fiction.

Mulund Notified Area Committee

(From A Correspondent.)

MULUND, May 5.

The Collector of Bombay Suburban District has nominated Dr. Gajanan D. Purandare and Mr. G. G. Gokhale to the Mulund Notified Area, Committee in place of Mr. Shanker Govind Lotliker and Mr. Philip Goffey, the Chairman of the Committee, who have resigned.

The Committee at their meeting held yesterday unanimously elected Mr. Balaram Dnyandev. Thakur as their chairman for the remaining term.

Jinnah For Kashmir

LAHORE, May 5.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah left for Kashmir last night. He was seen off by a large number of Ahrar leaders at the station. His mission to set up a party under the aegis of the Muslim League has so far proved a failure, as only the Ahrars are likely to join him.—United Press.

Air Mail News

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 4.

The Eastbound Imperial air mail arrived from Croydon at 2-45 p.m. leaving for Calcutta at 4-30 with three passengers.

Simla May 5.—Lady Grigg sails from Bombay for England on Saturday May, 9.—United Press.

Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

(Continued from page 6).

terms and conditions. The remedy lies in the legislature insisting upon disclosure of the information detailed above and upon a cash deposit equivalent to a fixed percentage of the capital underwritten as earnest of the underwriters' intention to fulfil his obligation.

Disclosure Of Object Of Issue

Under the existing law it is not obligatory on a company to disclose the purpose for which the issue is made. Strange as it might look, the statement is perfectly correct. In support of it I have only to refer to the recent prospectus of the Premier Construction Co. Ltd. (formerly Tata Construction Co. Ltd.) for the issue of preference shares of the face value of Rs. 10 lakhs bearing interest at 6 1/4 per annum. There is not one word in this prospectus to show why the company wanted this money from the public. In the case of this company, this information was particularly material as it is a holding company controlling a number of private subsidiaries whose affairs are not made known to the shareholders. The proper application of moneys obtained from the public is undoubtedly a matter vitally affecting the interest of the public. At this particular juncture it assumes considerable importance in view of the recent judgment in the now famous Pepper Pool Case which has ended in the conviction of three well-known industrialists of London. It was established in this case that James & Shakespeare Ltd., had on its own account as well as through its subsidiary Messrs. Williams Henry & Co. entered into abnormal purchases of pepper and shellac, that the real object behind the prospectus was to finance this abnormal transaction, that th's object was not disclosed in the prospectus but that on the contrary the prospectus conveyed the false impression that it was issued for normal requirements of the company. In view of this case it is I submit in the public interest that the legislature should insist upon full disclosure of the purpose or object of the issue. In a country like India this disclosure is particularly imperative because of the ramifications of the Managing Agency System.

(To Be Continued)

Nizam's Daughter-in-law In Accident

LAHORE, May 5.

Information has been received here that Shahzadi Nilofar, Consort of Shahzada Moyazen Jah, the son of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, while going to Gulmarg (Kashmir) slipped from her horse, the animal dying instantaneously, and herself being slightly injured.

Another horse was requisitioned and the party reached Gulmarg safely.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

mation of village committees in a number of places. Ratnagiri alone succeeded in establishing 75 new committees of which Rajapur taluka alone accounted for 61. Village Panchayats are progressing in many districts. Bijapur set up 16 new panchayats and Dharwar 23.

As a preventive measure against cholera about 300 wells in the Belgaum district were disinfected by the sanitary inspector and his staff. The village improvement committees took similar measures in their villages. Two wells in Belgaum, one in Dharwar and three in Kanara were sunk by the villagers for public use.

Poultry farming is growing apace. The Live-Stock Expert has selected Kangrali (Belgaum taluka) for a poultry improvement scheme.

A weaving class has been opened at Khasbag in the Belgaum taluka. Sixteen weavers have been trained in weaving by means of fly-shuttle looms. The dyeing and printing demonstration class at Sampgaon and the agricultural weaving school at Hulkund are well attended. A demonstration of a milk cream separator was held at Lolsur.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Efforts are being made to encourage other industries such as bangle making, carpet weaving, cane and coir works and slate manufacture. Three centres will shortly be opened in Ratnagiri to improve the pottery industry.

As a lesson of economy in social matters the village improvement committee of Kangrali got six marriages performed in the village under its guidance, each marriage costing only about Rs. 80. The usual lavish expenditure on caste dinners and drinks, etc., was dispensed with. Practical demonstrations of this kind in the realm of economy are most valuable.

The gun clubs are making steady progress under the guidance of the Agricultural Department. These clubs killed 375 pigs from July to November.

The village committees at Murur and Kalabbe in the Kumta taluka of the Kanara district employed professional shikaris for the protection of their crops from the ravages of monkeys, pig and other wild animals. The shikaris are reported to have done good work and are paid out of popular contributions raised from the villagers.

How Government Spends Its "Rural" Grant

Record Of Uplift Work In Presidency

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The reports of the district officers on the progress of Village Improvement record a distinct advance of the movement during the last quarter of the year 1935. This quarter saw the beginning of the expenditure of the grant which the Government of India have given for village improvement.

NORTHERN DIVISION

"The movement has progressed in the Division and the money spent by Government for the welfare of the people will bear fruit in course of time" says the Commissioner, Northern Division. "The public has begun to realise the importance of the movement. Of course, if left to their own initiative very little will be done. The officers of the Revenue Department have all devoted more time to this work than they can really spare and rightly so. It is however a question whether they will be able to do this all the time without loss of efficiency in other directions. It is particularly in the case of Mamlatdars and Prant Officers that the task is heaviest. In many cases non-official gentlemen have done invaluable work but in the more backward villages such enlightened persons are not usually found. We are taking the only line possible and all concerned are co-operating most willingly."

"During the course of my tour it has come forcibly to notice how each district is developing its own line. There is no attempt at a cut and dried programme. Some areas seem to specialise on roads, some on agriculture, some on medical relief some on social uplift and some on education. It seems a right policy to work on the lines favoured by the locality."

The introduction of a Village Uplift Motor Van in the Kaira district for propaganda purposes is an important feature of the movement. The system of after-death dinners is reported to be generally fading away in the selected villages of this district and people are now inclined to send monetary gifts to schools, dispensaries and other village institutions instead of squandering money on such customs.

GLOOMY OUTLOOKS

The Collector of Ahmedabad thinks that the outlook for the furtherance of the scheme on a genuine basis of self-help is very gloomy. The reason is partly due to the recent succession of calamities like frost and deficient rainfall. The Collector, however, hopes that the intensive propaganda which is now being organised and carried on with the help of Government money, will, in course of time, produce adequate results and the people will begin to show a genuine spirit of self-reliance and a determination to improve the amenities of village life even if the progress involves a certain amount of taxation or other contributions on their own part. The village improvement movement is steadily progressing in the direction of agriculture, sanitation, medical relief and education. A baby show and a sanitary and agricultural exhibitions at Bareja were the main events of the quarter.

In Broach and Panch Mahals the movement has made appreciable progress and the people seem to take interest. The visit of His Excellency the Governor to Tralsa and Vejalpore emphasised the importance of the movement both to the rural people and public workers.

The activity of the village improvement committees in Surat is chiefly directed towards the construction of and repairs to roads. Large amounts are being voluntarily contributed for road improvements and help in kind is being freely given. On the whole the movement is gathering impetus, says the Commissioner.

In Thana the movement is progressing mainly in the direction of agriculture, sanitation, medical relief and water supply, though education is engaging the attention of few committees. The movement has made an appreciable progress in the Dahanu Sub-Division which is keeping its lead and continuing its drive.

IN CENTRAL DIVISION

The Commissioner, Central Division, says that it was possible for him to visit a few villages of which Khed Shivapur (Poona), Jeur (Ahmednagar), Kusumba (West Khandesh) have been selected as centres for village uplift work and which show almost all the important aspects of the scheme. He had also an occasion to preside over a meeting of the district executive committee, village improvement association, Ahmednagar, held to discuss the ways of utilising the Government of India grant apportioned to the district. The stimulus that is given to the scheme by the grant is very great and in the beginning of the quarter the district executive committees were busy in formulating ambitious schemes for the expenditure of the grants allotted to them. It took some time before the actual working of the schemes began and it will perhaps be too early to gauge the results at this stage.

"In so far as this grant is being utilised for the improvement of the economic condition of the rayats, it will be useful in inverse proportion to the extent to which the rayats are a conduit pipe by which the profits of agriculture reach the money bags of the sarkar," continues the Commissioner, Central Division. "In so far as it is spent in improving the amenities of village life as by roads, drains, etc., it will be the beginning of benefit to the country side in general in so far as the rayat is led thereby to appreciate that these things are worth paying for. Consequently in both cases, if this grant is to be really useful, the prime necessity is to inculcate in the rayats an appreciation of and desire for a higher standard of life and to encourage a determination to attain it. Consequently these aspects of the scheme which aim at the reform of the social customs and the general outlook on life of the rayats are fundamentally by far the most important. The grant from the Government of India has no doubt given a great impetus to the scheme, but it is in general merely the desire to share in this money that is the motive power behind the impetus. The increase in non-official interest which some Collectors have recently reported is in my opinion mainly due to this. It should not be over-rated therefore or its endurance relied on unless the grant is made recurring."

MEDICAL-AID

The rise in the number of Village Panchayats in Poona is striking. Thirty new village panchayats have begun to function during the year and five village panchayats from each taluka and peta are being selected for start ing medical aid centres and night schools for adults.

In Sholapur there is a steady growth in the number of members of village improvement centres,—a sign of the rising esteem among the people. Organisation of the Health Week, holding of Ladies' Class and the Village Panchayats Secretaries' Class and arrangements for the Karmala Show were the main activities of the village improvement committee during the quarter.

The call to improve methods of agriculture and living conditions has reached all the larger villages of Ahmednagar. In Sheogaon taluka rope-making is vigorously carried on. Formation of Taluka Development Associations is being encouraged in all talukas. A poultry show and agricultural demonstration at Puntamba attracted considerable attention during the quarter. The show was attended by about 5,000 people.

TRAINED PROPAGANDISTS

"There is such an awakening all over the district and good work being done in so many places, that I find it impossible to give an adequate account of the progress within the limits of a report," says the Collector of Satara. "The credit for this is largely due to the village improvement propagandists trained in the propaganda classes which have been held at various centres in the district. The trained propagandist has, in practice, been found most efficient in carrying the message of village improvement into the remotest corner of the district. I personally verified this fact in the course of a series of tours undertaken very largely for inspecting and furthering village improvement work. In the wild and backward valleys of the Varna and Koyna rivers as in the apparently hopelessly poor villages of the N. E., I was struck by the genuine enthusiasm of the people themselves in pushing forward village improvement. The Live-Stock Expert, Mr. Bruen, who visited various villages in the district without any previous notice, also expressed his surprise at the real improvement carried out and at the fine spirit of the people."

In the sphere of sanitation much progress is being made in East Khandesh where the extension of the trench latrine system is a special feature. Gun clubs for crop protection have also been started and steps are being taken to improve the breed of cattle.

In West Khandesh good work is being done to improve sanitation. A provision of Rs. 3,000 has been made for cattle breeding and poultry farm work is going on satisfactorily at Kusumba in Dhulia taluka. The construction of and repairs to roads is receiving increased attention.

Nasik records further progress in agricultural and sanitary improvements. Medical relief is growing in certain centres, though more effort is necessary. A special grant is allotted for poultry keeping. Road repairs and construction is specially reported from 196 villages.

IN SOUTHERN DIVISION

The Commissioner, Southern Division, points out the advance in the for-

(Continued in Col. 4).

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Our European Letter

NEW FORCES ON THE WAKE

Developments In Spain And Poland

Central Europe Heading To An International Crisis

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PRAGUE, April 20.

During the week, developments in two lands, in Poland and Spain, have come for considerable attention. They indicate the urge, force and move of currents of great potential strength. In both cases, they are bound closely with economic conditions. In this, they in a way, are akin to upheaval in various other States as well, though expression of the currents in places now differ.

DISCONTENT IN POLAND.

In Poland, despite the maintenance of an authoritarian type of regime with rigid limitation of popular effective participation and greatly concentrated dependence of a highly centralised Government on State executive organs, there have been recently growing signs and manifestations of distress and discontent in wide sections to express and assert. The system of land tenure as in many other dictatorially governed lands in Europe falls in Poland as well heavily on the peasants and progressive moves in the direction of land reforms have been overlooked or neglected. The demands of keener measures of military advance which have found greater appreciation from the ruling groups and the effects of the general economic depression have intensified the rigour of conditions of wide sections. This has led at the same time to the development of closer contact between the movement in rural areas and urban centres. The fierce anti-semitic outbursts of recent date in Poland also were expressions in the nature of reactions of strong under-currents at play. They were a symptom and were also seen as an outlet which explained the scope they managed to hold.

FEAR OF PUTSCH.

At the moment, the under-currents have pushed more to the foreground. In various centres, especially in Warsaw, Lodz, Carcow and Lemberg, there have been big demonstrations. At many places, serious clashes have taken place between the demonstrators and the police, particularly so in Carcow and in Lemberg. Extensive arrests have followed all over. Alone in Lemberg the number of arrested amount to nearly a thousand. The serious view taken of the situation is indicated by the decision of the Premier Koscialkowski to put off the visit arranged for to-day to Budapest. References have appeared of the postponement of the Premier's departure being bound with apprehension of the "group of Colonels" moving for a putsch. There is stated to be difference inside the Cabinet, Koscialkowski and the Vice-Premier Kwiatowsky inclined to favour some reforms that may serve to soften the agitation as against the "group of Colonels" who vigorously advocate closer move in the direction of fascist dictatorial regime. Yesterday the Warsaw daily "Gazeta Polska" which occupies a semi-official character, being closely associated with the Foreign Minister, Colonel Beck, was confiscated. The assertive advance of the currents associated with the economic interests of the masses in Poland has made a deep impression and further development are awaited with great interest. It is significant to read one important Central European semi-official daily in the course of a leading article referring to the possibility of sharp upheaval in the absence of timely adjustments.

AZANA REGIME IN SPAIN.

In Spain the developments have been more explicit in ways, marking new steps in a process that commenced greatly under a similar urge as the flutter new in Poland. Owing to various conditions, in Spain the move of events in connection with the process has been quicker and more assertive. The Azana Government under pressure of the urge coming from the "Popular Front" with the Socialist groups as virile forces in it has just been led to pass a number of new measures. The fascist associations in Spain have been declared illegal and the Government has announced steps being taken to remove officers who tend to work in the interests of a conservative or monarchist reaction and also stop pensions for the same reason. These measures are reflective of attention to developments that happened in Germany under a considerably similar situation and their consequences in the regulation of direction of the course in Germany. The head of the conservative party in Spain, Gil Robles, for the while has issued a declaration of trust in Azana, more it would seem as a move of strategy, than acceptance of Azana regime as an ideal with deeper distrust of the stronger radical currents behind it. The concern felt in certain foreign centres over the march of affairs in Spain is also indicated by the sensitive attention displayed in the rendering of accounts of some direct actions, overlooking various circumstances of embitterment and denying similar attention to such acts or rather acts in the nature for different ends and from other sources. At present interest in considerably centred in knowing how far Azana will be able to hold his position in an interim period, important as suited to determine the turn of Spain in one direction or other, in the direction of a new conservative onslaught or one for an effectively broad based system. The Azana regime has come as the symptom of a vital current and now there is close attention on what its role is going to be as a signal.

THE AUSTRIAN ISSUE.

New developments connected with the repudiation of Locarno by Germany and the Italian-Abyssinian war, bring fresh interest in the Austrian issue. This finds expression greatly in new attention about Nazi activity in Austria and German aims in regard to Austria. A while back, the Nazi movement in Austria had subsided to marked extent and the development it was thought would have well gained if the efforts to find a wider basis for the Government by moves to weaken the resentment raised by the campaign that ended with the suppression of the Socialists had proceeded better. There efforts held to have some good favour with the Chancellor Schuschnigg are thought as having not much sympathy with the Vice-Chancellor the Prince of Starhemberg and certain other influential leaders. The Chancellor is also viewed as seeing with greater interest the idea of working for a closer understanding with the Little Entente than the Vice-Chancellor who has attention closely on developing the fascis tsystem and strengthening of understanding with Italy. The moves in connection with extending the fascist ground, economic steps in connection with strengthening the military and the militia forces which have involved wage reductions, and with them reaction of German repudiation of Locarno, have meant to an extent a revival of the Nazi activity in Austria. Along with this, the divisions and other distractions of the Powers in Europe have led to viewing seriously whether a new move might be expected on the part of Germany in furtherance of the plan of absorbing Auustria. Although a sudden action is not expected in the light of certain estimates bound with Germany's preparedness and run of Anglo-French negotiations, yet closer thought is now devoted to Berlin's aims in regard to Austria. Much would depend upon the course of Anglo-French negotiations. The position in regard to this at present is complicated by various factors, which is also indicated by the suggestions of certain influential groups in France to strengthen in definite directions French contacts well. The Central European situation in the period ahead is likely to come more in the lime-light with conditions pressing for a test and settlement.

INDIAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE.

The Federation of Indian Students' Abroad, it is understood, has decided to hold its next conference in Prague, very likely towards the end of July. The choice on Prague has fallen in view of the city's central position, and as the President of the Federation Professor Amiya Chakrawarti underlines, as a recognition of being the capital of a State with good cultural and commercial contacts with India and well interested in developing them. Considerations of the settled conditions in Czechoslovakia, comparative cheapness of Prague, and holiday attractions, also would seem to have influenced the selection. Prague certainly holds a leading position as a beautiful city in Europe and Czechoslovakia is a land with some of the most famous watering and health stations in Europe, those like Karlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad, Luhachovice, Piestany, and Tatra, attracting visitors from all parts of the world. A special correspondent of the London "Times" in a long report about Czechoslovakia this week writes: "That battened-down feeling which so oppresses the sojourner in large areas of "authoritatively" ruled Europe to-day is practically absent in Czechoslovakia, where disciplined democracy prevails and minds can still be spoken. Progress is in the air. Bohemia was always the workshop of the old Hapsburg Empire and in the new Republic its industries have kept pace with those of the great industrial countries. The shop windows of Prague are satisfying. From a neglected provincial city, Prague has become a rising capital. It had some 650,000 inhabitants after the war; now there are nearly a million. President Benesh, greeted by the city fathers, even expressed misgiving lest Prague should outgrow Czechoslovakia and be top heavy at its present rate of growth. The beauty of Prague absorbs the new comer, and discerning travellers have ranked it among the finest European cities". Prague is one of those cities that grows on one and a longer stay adds to the appreciation of its charms, attractions and peculiarities, bound greatly as well with its history and situation. Over fifty Indian students from all parts of Europe are expected to attend the conference. Arrangements as now planned with the conference being held in Prague include visits to the headquarters of the well-known physical cultural association of Soko, some of the social welfare, cultural and educational institutions, few industrial undertakings including very likely the Bata works and the Skoda engineering concern and some of the glass works for which Czechoslovakia is famous and probably also to some watering stations near by. Work for facilitating the holding of the conference in various ways has been kindly undertaken by the Oriental Institute and its special section the Indo-Czechoslovak Society in Prague.

Hindu Deen Daya Sangha's Anath Arbhakalaya (Home for Destitutes), which was opened by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, at Dadar on Sunday evening.

NEW COIN FOR CORONATION?

M. P. Suggests A "Nickel" And Ten To The Florin

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The King's Coronation next year will be celebrated by the introduction of a new British coin, if the suggestion of a member of Parliament is adopted.

Sir Isidore Salmon, M.P., for Harrow, made the proposal at a meeting here of the Decimal Association, the objects of which are to promote the adoption of a decimal system of coinage and of the metric system of weights and measures in the United Kingdom.

The new coin, he said, would replace the present three-penny piece.

It could, he indicated, be larger than the three-penny piece, made of nickel and worth twopence half-penny, a tenth of a florin. It would be a handy coin, which would save pockets from becoming overburdened with copper.—Reuter.

BURMA GOVERNOR LEAVES MAYMYO

Brilliant Public Departure Ceremony

RANGOON: May 4.

At 2-45 p.m. His Excellency accompanied by Lady Stephenson and personal staff left Maymyo for Rangoon after bidding goodbye to the assemblage of officials, including Executive Council Members, Ministers and General Officer Commanding, Burma and district officials.

The departure being public the usual ceremonies were observed in brilliant setting. His Excellency will arrive at Rangoon on Tuesday morning.—A.P.

TENASSERIM GETS RAIN

POONA, May 5.

Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Tenasserim, North Bengal and local rain in Assam, Mysore and a few falls in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South Hyderabad. A western disturbance caused local rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, and dust or thunderstorms locally in the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui 2 inches; Dinajpur and Darjeeling 1-1/2 inches each; Maymyo, Purnea, Hyderabad Deccan and Mysore 1 inch each.

Forecast:—Thundershowers will occur locally in Kashmir, Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma, and in a few stations of South-East Madras, Mysore, Deccan and the North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-5-36

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.8 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.1 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8-0 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 159 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-5-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Big Muslim Powers' Combine

UNITED ARABIA TO JOIN UNION OF TURKEY, IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Ibn Saud Resents Alleged Propaganda In India Against His Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The special correspondent of "Al-e-Hran" at Mecca interviewed His Majesty King Ibn Saud, in connection with the new treaty of United Arabia. His Majesty King Ibn Saud said: "By the grace of God we have succeeded in signing a treaty between Yemen and Iraq. It is a treaty which gives a golden opportunity to the Arabs to make all-round progress by forgetting their internal disputes and dissensions."

When the correspondent asked His Majesty, whether the Syrian delegates would succeed in their mission in Paris, His Majesty said: "It is a good step that the French Government have taken in this direction. I hope the French Government would settle the matter in a way which would do credit to itself and prove a benefit to the Syrian Arabs."

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

The correspondent said that there was a great propaganda in some Indian papers against His Majesty's Government, especially in view of the fact that His Majesty's Government, contrary to the wishes of the Muslims in principle, had given a contract to an American company, to fertilise the soil of Hedjaz. His Majesty replied that about four years back he had drawn the attention of the Muslims of the world to start a company to fertilise the soil of Hedjaz with Muslim capital. "We waited and waited for a long period of four years, but did not receive any response from the Muslim world. At last, we were constrained to give the contract to the foreign company which will work according to our orders without any affecting our sovereignty."

HEDJAZ & EGYPT.

In another interview, the correspondent asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Hedjaz, regarding the recent discussions between the Hedjaz Government and Ali Maher Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, whether the discussion with the Egyptian Government was for establishing consulates or for signing a treaty like the one signed by the Arabian Powers.

The Prime Minister replied: "The Hedjaz and Egyptian Governments are sister governments connected by many ties and especially that of religion. We do not exactly know as to what the desire of the Egyptian Government is. But we hope in a very short time the two countries will come to an amicable settlement for the sake of progress and prosperity of both the countries and sign a treaty like that of Iraq, Yemen and Hedjaz."

FOREIGN POWERS.

When the correspondent asked whether there were any political connections of the Hedjaz Government with foreign Powers the Foreign Minister replied: "Yes, we have. We have our connections with 12 Powers of the world. We have established our consulates in the territories of these Powers."

MUSLIM POWERS' UNION.

The correspondent then asked, whether United Arabia would join the Union of Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan, the Minister said: "There is a possibility of Arabia being united, because all the Arabs are one nation, but it will be very difficult for us to say anything with certainty about the Eastern Powers. Because they differ in nationality and cover a wide area extending right upto Japan."

Title Act

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Iraq Government has officially cancelled the Title Act. The Prime Minister has also given up his title "Pasha."

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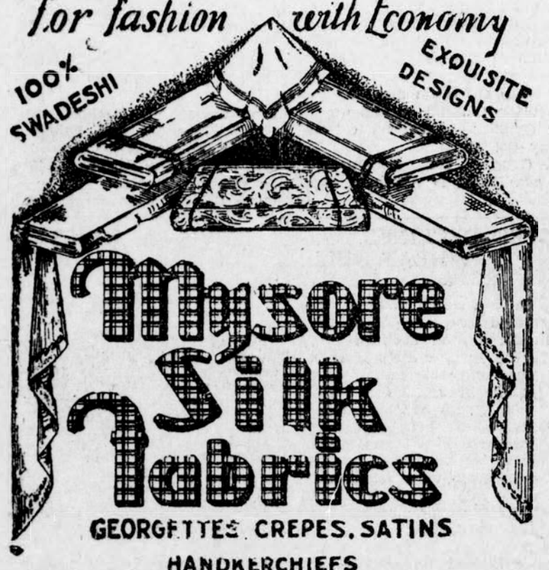

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Latest Commercial News

FAIRLY STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Insufficiency Of Moisture In W. Belt

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Sterling Improve

BOMBAY, May 5

On Tuesday sterling dollar rate improved to 4.96 5/16 on fairly good support. After opening at 75.34, the franc appreciated to 75.40. Further rise was prevented on intervention of British control.

NEW YORK COTTON RULES STEADY

Under current sentiment remained bullish on the New York Cotton Exchange where tight spot situation and backwardness of crop created better feelings.

SILVER QUIET

Buyers were satisfied on the London market where China and India were both buyers as well as sellers.

SECURITIES STEADY

Securities continued steady but inquiry was lacking.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, May 5

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	11.03
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	11.08
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, May 5

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 199

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 5

New York cotton was somewhat irregular due to tightness of spot situation and backwardness of crop but undercurrent sentiment remained mildly bullish on insufficiency of moisture in western belt.

There were evidences of hedging pressure again loan cotton but buying and selling were about evenly distributed confining movements to very narrow margin.

Transactions in July commenced at 11.03 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

After early quietness prices displayed steadier tendency on scattered trade and foreign buying with July rising to 11.05. At this level demand slowed down with operators disposed to await developments.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.05/11.07) 11.03/11.03

October (—) 10.17/10.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 5

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.19) 6.13

American July (6.01) 5.95

Egyptian May (8.74) 8.79

Egyptian July (8.53) 8.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 5

After the New York opening Broach J/A touched Rs. 198/6 but late at night (11-30 p.m.) was quoted at 198. Tendency firm.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 4-5-36	6712000	4192000
Receipts yesterday 4-5-36	6000	4000
Exports to date 4-5-36	5431000	4127000
Stock at Ports 1-5-36	1834000	1952000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-5-36	1777000	1394000
Stock at Liverpool 1-5-36	731000	748000
Visible Supply 1-5-36	4912000	4760000
Quantity in sight 1-5-36	11601000	7560000
Quantity out of sight 1-5-36	9795000	8118000

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 5th May 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,95,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-11-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 12th May 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 15th May 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 1st May 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,45,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 5

Previous closing	4.95 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 5/8
To-day's closing	4.96 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 5

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.96 11/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 5

Previous closing	75.32
To-day's opening	75.34
To-day's closing	75.41

LONDON SILVER

London, May 5

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 3/8)	20 5/16
Forward	(20 3/8)	20 5/16

The market was steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 5

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, May 5

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.68 7/8)	5.69 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.32)	37.48
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8)	0.93 1/4
London on Milan (62.93)	63.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 5

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/9 50/9 50/10. The market was again colourless in absence of any fresh developments abroad but later some slight recession followed lower London cables inducing scattered selling and liquidation closed quiet at Rs. 50/6, 50/6 and 50/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12/3 and 34/12. Early market displayed fairly good activity on some speculative purchases but subsequently rates weakened on easiness of franc closed steady at Rs. 34/11, 34/11 and 34/11.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Steady At Decline

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Jutes ruled steady at decline and only limited business was put through. Coals were unchanged with only small trading. Teas were dull. Misscellaneous disclosed no special feature with the exception of Iron and Steel issues which were a turn better. Government securities continued to be steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 89|8; three and a half per cent Government Paper 98|1; three per cent Loan 1941, 104|7; three and a half per cent Loan 1947|50, 106-11 small lot; four per cent Loan 1960|70, 113|14; four and a half per cent Loan 1955|60, 118|14; five per cent Loan 1945|55, 119|15 small lot; five per cent Loan 1940|43, 111|4; five per cent U.P. Bonds 1944, 114|2.

Banks:—Allahabad pref. 139 C div.; Imperial fully paid 1543 small lot; Reserve 126|4.

Railway:— Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 96|8,

Coals:—Burrakur ord. 10|7; Burrakur pref. 132; Equitable 29|12. small lot.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 370 ex-div.; Anglo-India pref. 154|8; C Div; Birla 14; Clive 22|10 small lot; Howrah 50|1; Kamarhatty 468; Kamarhatty pref. 135; New Central pref. 151.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 8-8; B. I. Corpn. Ord. 3|9; B. I. Corp. pref. 146 small lot; Midnapur Zemindary 73; India General Navigation ord. 94; Port shipping 17.

Sugars:—Basti 253|8; Samastipore 9|14; Banarhat tea pref. 128.

Debenture:—Four and half per cent 1936|86; Clive buildings 101|4 small lots.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 5

Liverpool wheat opened steady at May 72 1/4, July 73 3/8.

There was not much doing but prices generally kept steady on scattered support on better overnight cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 5

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 1/2. The market showed reactionary tendency on lack of outside support and generally favourable crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 5

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (closed) £205 1/4 buyers £205 3/4 sellers

Lead (closed) £15 7/8 buyers. £15 15/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic copper (closed) £41 3/8 to £41 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£9 7/16 paid and sellers) £7 3/8 paid and buyers

Forward (£7 1/2 paid and sellers) £7 9/16 paid and sellers

SILVER CABLES

London, May 5

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China India bought and sold. Buyers were satisfied. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 0-10 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 0-11

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-2 3/4

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 sellers) £18 15/16 paid and value

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal April (13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, May 4

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	6

Sept. 1936 Delivery.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	7	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	7	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.			
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	7	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 5

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	2	6
Linseed September	7	6	6

The tone was quiet.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Net Profit of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1936 including the sum brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 3,47,566-0-5 as compared with Rs. 3,14,657-3-10 of the last year. This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of Income-tax) on 7,98,000 shares	1,99,500	0	0
To write down Premises account	10,000	0	0
To set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year	20,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund	25,000	0	0
To carry forward the balance to next year's account	93,066	0	5
Rs.	3,47,566	0	5

Better Sentiment On London Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONALS AND OILS FIRM

Steadiness In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 5

Stock Exchange: Readiness to respond to any signs of alleviation of recent depressing factors was illustrated by to-day's generally better sentiment on the cessation of recent Wall Street selling.

Internationals and Oils were substantially more firm, encouraged by increased dividends.

Nickels quarterly divident was 30 cents compared with 25 and Trinadad leaseholds interim 7 1/2 per cent compared with five.

Exchanges were much quieter though still exceedingly sensitive.

Wall Street was firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday April 23 £97 3/4

Friday April 24, £97 3/4

Monday, April 27, £97 3/4

Tuesday, April 28, £97 3/4

Wednesday, April 29, £97 3/4

Thursday, April 30 £97 3/4

Friday, May 1 £97 3/4

Monday, May 4, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 5

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96 and then improved to 4.96 5/16 on fairly good support.

Franc opened at 75.34 and then appreciated to 75.40 further rise being prevented by intervention of British control.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-0) 20-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £4 7/8

Hydro Electric (£6 3/4) £6 5/8

Musical Industries (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (45-6) 44-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (127-0)

Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £87 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (36-4 1/2) 35-1 1/2

University Ordinary (31-0) 31-6

Ford Motors (32) 31-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 124-4 1/2

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-3

P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Distillers (100-3) 99/9

Bred and Dyers (8-0) 7-8

British Celanese (11-6) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 62-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (48-3) 47-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-6

Western Limited Ordinary (24-9) 24-9

Inter Nickels (£44 1/4) £46

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-10 1/2 6-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 5

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 3/8) £112 1/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107)

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0

Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

Empire of India Ceylon (29-10 1/2) 29-9 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28

Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 58-9

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14) £13

East Rand Proprietors (65-6) 66

Rand Iman (£8 1/2) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 7/8

Goddar New (£10 3/4) £11

Moddar New (52-6) 52-6

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (44-4 1/2) 45

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-4 1/2) 43-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (92-6) 92-6

Burma Oil (96-3) 97-6

Mexican Eagle (20-7 1/2) 21

Shell Transport (96-3) 98-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £34 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 3/4) £48

L M Ford (£23 3/4) £24 1/4

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £23 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136

London Board G Stock (£104) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 5

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 60) 63 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 3/4) 33

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/2) dol 56 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 122 1/8) dol 120 1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 5

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	868	281,363
Central India	910	251,553
Barsi and Nagar	455	152,264
Hyderabad Gaorani	102	35,706
Berar	1,892	310,377
Central Provinces	218	86,264
Total Oomras	4,445	1,117,527
Dholera	1,212	135,408
N W Provinces	18	61,637
Rajputana	279	71,176
Sind-Punjab	1,146	434,605
Broach	3,647	344,870
Coompta and Dharwar	2,677	38,165
Westerns Northerns	1,051	25,850
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	10,397
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	392	158,200
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	432
Total	14,867	2,421,807

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 30th April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	7,456	391,690
Japan and China	808	968,183
Coast Ports	...	26,231
Up-country by Rail	...	145,053
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	42,529
Total	8,264	1,573,686

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works, at Jamshedpur during the month of April 1936 was:

	Tons.
Pig Iron	73,890
Steel Ingots	64,330
Finished Steel	52,790

REFORM SECRETARIAT FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 5.

The Associated Press understands that H. E. H. the Nizam, by a 'firman', has given sanction for the creation of a new Secretariat to be known as the "Constitutional Reforms Secretariat" of which Mirza Ali Yar Khan will be appointed as Secretary in addition to his present duties as Director of Information.

This Department will deal with all Federal questions as well as questions of internal reforms of a political and constitutional nature and that the portfolio of the New Department will vest with three members of the Executive Council who will form the External Relations Committee, namely Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member, Mr. T. J. Taskar, Police Member and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Political Member.

The Associated Press also understands that the new arrangement will not involve the State in any additional financial commitments.

It is understood that Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung, Commissioner of the City Police, has been granted 3 years' extension.—A. P.

Alibag May 4.—Mr. Abdul Aziz Ebrahim Kadi Advocate, Mahad has announced his candidature for the Bomby Legislive Assembly under the constitution for Kolaba District Muslim seat.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL

Bombay, May 5.

F.F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Graciosa of 1029 Reg. tons, Capt. A Markusen, arrived from Bangkok via Sabang, Galla, Colombo and Beypore with cargo of tiles.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, May 5.

James Mackintosh and Coy.'s s.s. Ampleforth of 2765, Reg. tons. Capt. J C Graves, sailed for Daker via Cape of Good Hope with local cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 Reg. tons, Capt. C H Fea, sailed for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Ehrenfels of 4775 Reg. tons, Capt. G Leitlof, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy.'s s.s. Chickasaw City of 3849 Reg. tons, Capt. M E Barry, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo.

Eastern Bankirers' s.s. Turul of 1509 Reg. tons, Capt. H Jazsef, sailed for Port Said with same botton cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 5.

The following steamers entered for loading on 5-5-36:—

S.S. Kidderpore (M M and Co.), for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Quremba (M M and Co), for Europe and American Coast for Calcutta and Rangoon via Coast Ports.

S.S. Conte Verde (L T), for Europe and American Coast Ports.

S.S. Castalia (G T Co), for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 5.

S.S. Durenda for London:—1120 bags gr. oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 40 bags bees wax T Dawoodbhai.

For Dunkerki:—2950 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 165 bales cotton B Mawji and Co.; 165 bales coton A Poddar and Co.; 170 bales cotton Vakharia and Co.

For Hull:—1600 bags myrabolams G Moolchand and Co

For Havre:—330 bales cotton A Podar and Co.; 56 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 3501 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.; 220 bales cotton C X Thackersey and Co.

S.S. City of Rangoon for Liverpool:—815 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.; 75 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 46 bales wool D Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 150 bales wool Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 30 bales wool raw S Nanji and Co.; 100 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai; 63 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co.; 66 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 25 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas and Co.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—13 bags gum B Jaffer and Co.

For Ghent:—10 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 2000 bags gr. oil cake H Rawji and Co.; 25 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam and Co.; 55 bales cotton O Suleman and Co.

For Gydnia:—28 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

S.S. Grociosa for Boston:—30 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—64 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Tango Maru for Moji:—100 tons old steel G Gabriel.

For Hongkong:—26 bags fish maws R Dhanji and Co.; 248 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Kobe:—330 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.; 1100 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co.; 800 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 1400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 18000 bales cotton A Podar and Co.; 800 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 317 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.; 1200 bales cotton R Khimji and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 5.

S.S. Berkenfels, agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg and Bremen:—231 pkgs. machinery parts; 2319 bags starch; 306 bundles iron tubes; 8 bags dextrine; 217 cases lamps and parts; 68 cases elect. bulbs; 158 bundles card boards; 50 bundles y.m. squares; camphor powder; 329 cases wire 267 bags fuller earth; 54 cases nails; 409 cases bolts and nuts; 50 cases slates; 53 cases tyres; 456 bundles r. tyres and tubes; 189 bundles h. lamps; 38 cases foils; 25 cases steel tyres.

From Antwerp:—200 bags lithophone; 50 bags sulphur; 221 bags paper; 896 pkgs dyes; 272 bundles steel sheet; 1081 bundles iron pipes; 344 bundles iron pipes; 86 cases angles; 49 drums zinc chloride; 50 drums sodium sulphate; 37 cases chemicals; 250 drums bleaching powder and paint; 650 coils galv. sheet wire; 89 cases art. silk yarn; 20 cases tinware; 60 cases glass tiles; 50 cases bolts and nuts 158 cases chains; 650 bags farina; 150 bags dextrine; 33 cases wood furniture.

From Rotterdam:—2141 bales paper; 122 cases cheese; 400 bags farina; 50 bags sulphate of alumonia; 73 bags cork; 48 bags starch; 828 cases dyes; 25 cases salad oil; 27 cases vermouth; 18 cases liquors; 159 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases beer; 95 cases brandy; 402 bags m.s. hoops; 500 bags m.s. circles plates; 214 nos. m.s. circles plates; 25 cases salad oil.

From Lisban:—329 nos. logs.

From Talten:—1273 nos. logs; 865 bales white wood boards.

From Port Said:—30 cylinders anhydrous ammonia.

From Copenhagen:—112 nos. iron plates.

S.S. Pres. Harrison, agents F F Campbell and Co., from New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco:—270 bales cotton raw; 880 bags soda caust.; 950 cases apples; 93 cases pears (cond.) 46 cases peaches (cond.).

From Kobe:—450 cases fresh apples; 330 bags dry ginger; 45 cases art. silk yarn; 15 bags art. silk fibres; 22 cases silk yarn; 117 cases tussat yarn; 47 cases tiles; 38 cases hardware; 75 bales shovels.

From Shanghai:—49 chests tea.

From Singapore and Penag:—117 bags tapioca; 200 slabs tin slabs; 151 bundles rattons; 1510 bags salotlai.

From Colombo:—24 chests tea.

LINSEED DECLINES, WHEAT DULL

The London Seeds market yesterday ruled irregular particularly the Indian section declined by 1|3d. In the Buenos Aires a weak trend was noticeable and a drop of 3 points in June was registered Locally, Linseed May opened at Rs. 7-2-3 about half an anna lower than the expectation. The initial weakness was mostly due to discouraging foreign advices. The rate moved within a narrow range in absence of any important transactions.

Liverpool Wheat opened quiet but later showed no activity in absence of any important advices from abroad and closed at a decline of 3|8 cent per Cental for May and July. Chicago market ruled active due to anticipation of bullish crop news and May and July rose by 3|8 cent at the close.

Locally Wheat May opened at Rs. 4-6 and ruled within the same vicinity. Speculative activity is quite dormant. However, a firm tone is maintained in absence of any selling pressure.

Thereafter a little activity was noticeable due to scattered speculative purchase, and both May and Sept. Settlements showed slight improvement.

Later the market was quoted as under:—

Rates 5-30 p.m.

Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	2	6
Linseed Sept.	7	6	6
Teji-mandi Sept.	0	5	0
Wheat May	4	5	9
Wheat Sept.	4	6	6
Teji-Mandi Sept.	0	3	9

LEWIS & JONES

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.		
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	£0	8	4½
London Tin Corporation	0	8	0
Turner and Newall	3	15	0
Associated Electric Industries	2	6	0
Attock Oil.	1	0	6
Associated Portland Cement	4	7	3
Electric Supply Corporation	3	2	9
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0	10	0
Beira Railways	1	2	6
Country of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2	16	0
Marconi International Marine	1	12	9
Callendar's Cable and Constn.	4	10	6
General Electric Ord.	3	18	9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4	3	9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1	5	0
International Rlys. of C. America	Dol.	4.50	
Malayalam Plantations	1	13	0
British Burma Petroleum	0	8	9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1	12	6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1	7	6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0	15	4½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0	3	3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0	10	6% p. a.

Colourless Trading On The New York Cotton Exchange

Pool Selling In May Futures

STOCK EXCHANGE RULES IRREGULAR: RISE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

BOMBAY, May 5.

American Bankers' opinion regarding the likely repercussions of French voting proved to be of a mixed character. Even though the trade and Industrial news were satisfactory. Wall Street put up an irregular performance.

Business on the Cotton Exchange was also colourless with old crop positions declining and pool selling May futures at 11.52. Offers being small, prices fluctuated either way in a small range.

Due to the forecast of bullish crop estimates, Chicago wheat prices rose by a cent per bushel.

NEW YORK COTTON.

American cotton was moderately active on scattered outside purchases. But the improvement in weather conditions checked any further rise. Inspite of the continuous selling by the Co-operators, market acts well. Cotton acreage is reported to 32,517,000 acres. Pool was also selling May futures at 11.52 cents.

Trading in the American futures started with a rise of two points July being quoted at 11.07. Soon after it declined to 11.03 (—2) being the lowest for the day. The initial strength was mostly due to outside and some speculative buying. But later the demand because slow and at the time of Liverpool close July was quoted at 11.05 (unchanged).

Thereafter market fluctuated within a very small range. The irregular trend of Wall-Street caused a slight confusion in the market with the result that during the final stage trading became very dull and uninteresting. Finally the session terminated with July standing at 11.03—2. The Spot finished at 11.62 plus 1.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans futures market also ruled irregular May and July gaining one point and losing two points at the close respectively.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

As expected, the Liverpool July opened at 5.97—4 which was also the highest for the day. Influenced by more favourable weather news, a good amount of liquidating operators was noticeable. Besides, the uncertainty with regards to the foreign political developments has been checking the progress of the market.

Later, the easiness in Dollar induced further local liquidation and some hedge selling July touching 5.93—3 being the lowest for the day. At this stage some support from trade came in and a further fall was soon checked. Finally market closed at a loss of 7 points July being quoted at 5.94—7. The Spot finished at 6.43—6.

EAST INDIAN.

The market also ruled weak May and July losing three points at the close.

EGYPTIAN.

The Egyptian group ruled bearish Sakel May and Upper July, losing 5 to 7 points at the close.

ALEXANDRIA.

Due to heavy selling pressure, the Alexandrian cotton market ruled weak Sakel May and Upper June respectively losing 8 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July Highest (11-13 a.m.) 11.08 plus 3.

New York July Lowest (10-06 a.m.) 11.03—2.

Liverpool July Highest 5.97—4.

Liverpool July Lowest 5.93—8.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to more favourable weather reports. There is an uneasy feeling in the market owing to political excitement is disturbing. The "spot" market is steady. Prevailing opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable.

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Declined on advance in sterling. Small offtake and result French elections Bullish.

New York.—Light rains in the Western Belt. Selling by Co-operatives Market is acting well.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York.—Estimate March world consumption all cottons 2,356,000 bales Crop:—Weather more favourable.

America:—Sales much below production; activity declining.

England:—Slow.

Continent:—Barely stationary.

Cables received through Reuters:—

Liverpool:—Local selling on easier dollar and hedge selling met with some straddle buying and trade calling. Closed quiet but steady.

New York.—Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factor being Southern hedge selling. Prices advanced on trade buying.

New York.—Trading on the cotton Market was colourless with old crop months declining in sympathy with Pool selling May position at 11.52 cents. Offers were generally small and prices were easily influenced by unimportant orders either way.

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck has received the following cable from his principals, Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co.,—

New York.—Our estimate of cotton acreage is 32,517,000 acres. Pool was selling May at 11.52. Further rains are needed in the southwest. Purchases around present levels or on any further declines should be made.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Irregularity on Wall Street following the mixed opinions in American banking circles on the French elections' result led to a colourless session on the cotton market. The Pool sold May "futures" at 11.52.

Weather reports state that there was week-end relief in the drought areas in Oklahoma but generally more rain is wanted in the Western Belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 4.

July	11.03—02
October	10.15—04
December	10.16—05
January	10.18—06
Middling Spot	11.62—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 4.

May	11.41+01
July	10.97—02
Middling Spot	11.37—03
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	11.05
Noon Call.—	
July	11.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 4.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

May	6.12—07
June	6.02—07
July	5.94—07
August	5.81—07
September	5.68—06
October	5.59—08
November	5.52—08
December	5.51—08
January	5.51—08
February	5.51—08
March	5.51—08
April	5.50—09
Middling Spot	6.43—06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	5.96—03
October	5.62—02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis—	
May	8.77
July	8.54
October	8.46
November	8.32
January	8.21
March	8.16
F.G.F. Spot	8.89

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.24
Fine (Good staple)	5.39
Superfine (Good staple)	5.54
Oomra.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.21
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.36
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.51
Bengal—	
Good	3.96
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.18
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.27
Fine	4.39
Superfine	4.51

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 4.

Broach A/M. Op. 197 3/4; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 197 1/2

Broach J/A. Op. 198 1/2; Highest 199 1/2; Lowest 198 1/4; Closing 198 1/4

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 195; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 194 1/2; Closing 194 1/2

Oomra May Op. 185; Highest 185; Lowest 184 1/4; Closing 184 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 184; Highest 184 1/4; Lowest 183 1/2; Closing 184 1/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 176; Highest 176 1/4; Lowest 175 1/2; Closing 176.

Bengal May Op. 158 1/4; Highest 158 1/2; Lowest 158; Closing 158 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 155 1/2; Highest 155 1/2; Lowest 155; Closing 155 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 143; Highest 143; Lowest 142 3/4; Closing 142 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 8 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 4 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bearish Tendency

BOMBAY, May 5.

Selling orders from Commission Houses and option dealers encouraged by bearish advices from abroad were the chief factors for the dullness in the Bombay Cotton Market on Tuesday.

The American Cotton showed an irregular activity mostly due to uncertain trend in Wall Street which acted rather nervously because of the result of the French elections. Cotton operators are still in a hesitant mood and they are still awaiting further political developments. Weather continues favourable while co-operative selling still continues. However, the technicle position of the market is considered to be somewhat firmer.

Following a drop of 2 to 8 points in New York futures, trading on the Bombay cotton market commenced at Rs. 197-8 for Broach July/August Delivery.

Scattered buying of local nature lifted the prices to Rs. 198-8. However, the buying power lacked vigour.

Later selling by Commission Houses in New Broach coupled with option dealers selling created a very bearish atmosphere.

The losses soon amounted to almost a rupee per candy; Broach July coming down to Rs. 197-4.

Though expected to open at a loss of one point Liverpool July opened at unchanged rates and subsequently improved by one point. The bullish advices from Liverpool attracted few purchasers mostly from tarwalas J/A showing a rise of about haf a rupee. Sellers were very few hence the rate during evening time remained firm.

	Rs.	a.p.
Broach A/May	197	0 0
Broach J/Aug	198	0 0
Broach A/May 1937	194	8 0
Oomra May	184	0 0
Oomra July	183	0 0
Oomra D/J	175	8 0
Bengal May	158	0 0
Bengal July	154	12 0
Bengal January	142	8 0
Teji-Mandi Broach July	8	8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	169	165	160	157
Punjab ...	169	165	160	157
Oomra No. 3 ...	194	191	188	184 ...
C P No. 1 ...	207	204	201	197 ...
C P No. 2 ...	200	197	194	190 ...
Broach No. 2 ...		206	203	200 196
Punjab-Ame ...		218	215	212 208
Surat ...		242	239	236 232
Rajpipla ...		239	236	233 223
Navsari ...		248	245	242 238

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, May 5

230 Volkart Bros Neemuch 180
162 Japan T and Co Jaora 5 on
54 B Mavji Sawner 15 on
48 B Mavji Arvi 12 on
77 Narshi Nagshi Bhilwara 165
179 Arjun Khimji Mandusar 2 on
100 Bachhraj and Co Broach 3 on
100 Bachhraj and Co Broach 4 on
64 Narshi Nagshi Botad 176

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 5

Bengal Superfine	166/168
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F G	161/162
C P 1 Fine	199/200
C P 2 Fine	194/195
Arvi Fine	195/196
Ellichpur Fine	192/193
Berar Fine	188/190
Khamgaon Fine	189/191
Mulkapur Fine	184/187
Khandesh Fine	182/184
Jalna/Sailu Fine	179/182
Burwah-Sanavad	189/191
Mathia	174/177
Broach Fine	202/209
Dhollera	197/202
Punjab-American	202/212
Sindh-American	202/212
Cambodia	259/262
Compta	227/232
Westerns	197/207
Miraj	207/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	230/233
Surat	242/244
Navsari	249/252
Kampala	327/329
Busoga	325/327
Manza	302/307

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 5th day of May 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36	July-Aug 1935
10-30 Rs 198	197/12
12-30 Rs. 198	197/12
2-30 Rs. 198/4	198
4-30 Rs. 198/4	198

	April-May	July-Aug
Highest	198/8	198/4
Lowest	197/8	197/8

SPOT RATES

Superfine	206
Fine	203
Fully Good	200
Good	196

PRODUCE.

London, May 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels	nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels	nominal
Wheat, South Australian, parcels May sellers	31

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 5.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 5/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/8
Banks selling T T	268 1/8
Banks buying T T	265 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	566
Banks buying T S	576
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks buying T T	576
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4th instant	4.95 7/8
Japan/London 5th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 5th instant	7.28 1/8
Bongkong/London 5th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 5th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 4th instant	75.32
London/Belgium 4th instant	29.25 1/2
London/Switzerland 4th instant	15.25 1/2
London/Berlin 4th instant	12.32 1/2
London/Stockholm 4th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 4th instant	4.95 15/16
London/Amsterdam 4th instant	7.31 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 2nd instant	£7-0-10
Gold 4th instant	£7-0-4
Silver London Ready 2nd instant	20 1/4
4th instant	20 3/8
Silver London Forward 2nd instant	20 1/4
4th instant	20 3/8
Silver New York Ready 2nd instant	45
4th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 2nd instant	9/16 p.c.
4th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 2nd instant	5/8 p.c.
4th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 4.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent	£ 72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£ 85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 85 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 7/8
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 3/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£104
National Bank of India	£44
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 10 1/8

SEEDS.

London, May 4.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers	£10/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton May/June sellers	£12/11/3
Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton May/June (mutilated)	£12/18/9
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton May/June sellers	£12/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton May/June sellers	£12/7/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F.— Calcutta per cwt. May/June sellers	6/9
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F.— Bombay, per cwt. May/June sellers	6/6
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F.— Karachi, per cwt May/June sellers	6/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May sellers	25/7 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	25/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb.	7 7/16

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, May 5

London market quotations—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 1 3
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 2 6
Standard copper 3 months	£37 7 6
Electrolytic copper New York—	£41 12 6
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 0 0
Tone: Steady.	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 4.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. PA	42
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	77
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	103
Columbia Gas	17 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	152 1/4
Western Union Telg.	74 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	55
New York Central	33
Union Pacific R R	123
Great North Pfd.	35
Bethelehem Steel	50
United States Steel	55 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/4
General Motor	62 1/4
St. Oil of N. J.	58
Atlantic Refining	29
Socony	18
Du Pont de Nemours	139
Chase Bank	35 1/2
National City Bank	31 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	45

Market closing firm with upward tendency. General Motor has declared a quarterly dividend 50 cents and extra dividend of 75 cents X dividend on 1st June. International Nickel has declared quarterly dividend of 30 cents X dividend on 13th May.

Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

SILVER INACTIVE

Bombay, May 4.

The local silver market maintains a firm tone due to somewhat better activity in the London market. Speculative interest, which was long dormant, is gradually rising. Local stocks are reported to be smaller and hence any attack from the bear side is not likely in the near future.

Yesterday Silver prices in London were quoted at a rise of 1/8d. for both Spot and forward positions. India bought later China and Speculators and bought and again sold. Later there was some further Indian buying in a steady market. New York Silver was quoted at unchanged rates to 44 3/4 Montreal May and July futures advanced by 20 and 30 points respectively. Shanghai closed at 1-2½.

Trading for Vaishak commenced at Rs. 50/9/ and moved within an anna range during the initial stage. Business was restricted. Bear operators also observes a somewhat quiet attitude. Scattered purchases help the market to maintain a steady tone.

Thereafter the market assumed an easy tone due to some scattered selling and fluctuated within an anna range. During evening, business was reported to be very quiet with no important fluctuations taking place.

Later the market was quoted as under:—

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Ready	50	9	0
Vaishak	50	9	0
Jyestha	50	11	0
Teji Mandi Vaishak	0	5	0
Teji Mandi Jyestha	1	2	0

GOLD QUIET

Bombay, May 5.

The gold rate in the local market continues to rule quiet after yesterday's decline due to depreciation in the Sterling Dollar and the Franc Rates. It is believed that there is no likelihood of any further depreciation and hence a better feeling is bound to prevail in the market.

Our local market for Vaishak opened at Rs. 50-12-3 and ruled around the same level during the initial stage. Price-movements were rather small in view of the French confusion. Chokseys show a waiting attitude awaiting further changes in the sterling and franc rates.

To-day's Sterling Dollar and the Franc rates opened at 4.96 and 75.34 respectively. Subsequent advices showed 4.96-5/8 and 75.41. The above changes affected the market bearishly. Some scattered selling operatives came in and prices began to decline. Buying power was entirely absent.

Later the rates were quoted as under:—

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	11	3
Vaishak	34	11	3
Jyestha	34	11	6
Teji-mandi Jyestha	0	5	0

GOLD.

London, May 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/0/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 4.

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 4.

Copper Braziers	£ 50 5/8
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	£ 14
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool	
F O B	£206 3/4
Yellow Metal	£ 40 3/8
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£ 12 3/4

Stock Exchange Fluctuates

WEAKNESS IN TATA STEELS AND CEMENTS

Brisk Activities In Burmas

BOMBAY: May 5.

Owing to the apprehension lest Franc might go off the Gold Standard due to the victory of the Leftists in recent French elections, the market opened lower than the previous closing and declined in the initial stage.

Towards the middle of the Session, owing to short covering as well as due to buying by a prominent party, prices recovered a little but gave way towards the close owing to selling pressure of the Jobbers.

Steel Shares fluctuated within a narrow range and have closed at the lowest of the day.

Little doing in Mill Shares with prices remaining the same. Hydro-Electric Section was comparatively steadier owing to strength in Government Paper.

Cement again suffered a set-back to-day, sellers predominating in view of the delay in the materialization of merger.

Burma was the only exception which witnessed brisk activities with buyers predominating. It seems that this particular script will be marked down for still higher level.

Government Paper was strong at 98-3.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 5.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	676 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 0
100	Central India	217 8
100	Colaba	116 14
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	103 12
100	Gokak	153 2
1000	Hindustani	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	181 14
250	Laxmi	573 12
100	Madhavji	..... 4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 5.

	Century	160
	Bom. Dyeing	675 677 676/4
	Kohinoor	181/14 182 181/14
	Central India	216 215 217/8
	Simplex	63 62/8
	Swadeshi	158
	Bundi	37/8 37/7 37/10 37/6 37/8
	I. Cement	447 451 446 447 446/4
	Punjab	27/14 27/10 27/15 27/14
	Shahabad	482 481 483 481/4
	Andhra	1543 1545 1543 1545
	Tata Hydro	159/11 159/6
	Tata Power	1480 1481 1482 1483/12
	Tram. Ord.	153/2 153/7
	T. Steel Dfd	513 511 512 511
	T. Steel Ord.	149 148/8 149 148/4 148/8
	Tata Steel 2nd Pref	169/4 169
	Bellapur	161 161/14
	B. Steam	286 285
	B. Burma	400 398 406 405/10
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	101 14
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,985 0
50	Simplex	62 8
100	Swadeshi	158 2
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1145 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	106 8
25-50	Central	32 2
500	Imperial	1,531 1
125-500	Im. Conty.	378 2
50-100	India	128 4
100	Reserve Bank	129 8
5	Union	58 6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 8
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	446 4
40	Katni def.	2,320 0
100	Katni Ord.	365 0
10	Okha	272 8
10	Punjab	27 14
100	Shahabad	481 4
70	United	129 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	41 0
200	Oriental	4,990 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1545 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	153 7
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 3
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 0
1000	Tata Power	1483 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	885 12
100	C.Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	82 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	767 8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	33 10
30	Tata Steel Def.	517 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	200 10
50	Belapur Sugar	161 14
250	Bombay Steam	285 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 5.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	98/3
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 per cent 1951/54	104
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/12
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	113/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/4
5 per cent 1939/44	108/11
5 per cent 1940/43	111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/4
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/4
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	119/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	105/7
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	103/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/1/6 improved to 98/3/6 to close steady as above. The spurt of the day, is due to Calcutta inquiries.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, May 4.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1938/38	101 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1919/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent

EXCHANGES.

London, May 4.

New York Closing rate	4.15/16
Paris	75.32
Berlin	12.32 1/2
Madrid	36.37 1/2
Amsterdam	7.31 1/4
Brussels	29.25 1/2
Milan	62.93
Berne	15.25 1/2
Prague	119.93

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 1/4

125	Bombay Burma	405 10
50	Bombay Burma Con.	143 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-12-6
50	Bombay Telephone	109 4
100	Indian B'eaching	108 12
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	485 0
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	15 8
80	Premier Construction	77 8
75	Tata O'l	15 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7	p.c. Tata Power	1522 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	8 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0
Govt.	Paper	98-2-6

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936

Commissioner Warns Secretary Of Drivers' Union

Cars Running At 4 Annas Will Receive "Special Attention" Of Police

The taxi-drivers of Bombay who went on strike for twenty-four days because their demand for a four-anna tariff was not conceded, will hereafter receive the "particular attention of the Motor Vehicles Inspection staff."

This is, in substance, what the Police Commissioner has communicated to the Taxi-Drivers' Union in reply to their letter intimating to him their intention to put a flag on the radiator of the four-anna taxi.

The Commissioner considers the display of the flag inadvisable' and has warned the owners of cars running regularly at the four-anna rate, that he has 'considerable' doubt as to whether the drivers would not contravene the rule regarding the display of advertisements.

Taken Expert Advice

It will be recalled that the taxi-drivers called off the strike after twenty-four days because they were assured that though the tariff was six-annas a mile, they could run their taxis at four annas a mile. This was, they considered, a moral victory to them.

Their Union had taken expert legal opinion on the point of their putting up a flag on the radiator to indicate that it was a four-anna-a-mile taxi. The Union thereafter intimated to the Commissioner their intention, and ordered out flags for the taxis. There are, it is understood, now ready, and will soon be put up on the taxis.

The Commissioner, it is understood, sent his reply to the Secretary of the Taxi Drivers Union yesterday. Herein he is understood to have held out a threat that the four-anna taxis would be subject to severe scrutiny by the Motor Vehicles Department, and in fact "an eye will be kept on them".

To Get Special Attention

The Commissioner is believed to have considerable doubt as to whether the carrying of such a flag would not contravene the rule forbidding the display of advertisements.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, interviewed in this connection, said that he had consulted expert lawyers and had no doubt that the display of the flag could not be held to be an advertisement of any kind. It was not, he said, for the sale of wares nor for making money out of the display of the flag.

Display of the flag would tell the public, without their having to enquire of the driver, that it was a four-anna taxi. Unscrupulous drivers might exploit the public. They might carry the passenger on a four-anna contract and at the destination say tell them they must pay according to the meter. This could not be done in the case of the taxi displaying the flag.

The Commissioner's letter would mean, said Mr. Jhabvalla, that it would be smooth-sailing for the six anna taxis while the four-anna taxi men would be on the brain of the police and might be victimised in some way or another.

There would be no justification for such treatment. A car would have to be examined, not according to the tariff but for its strength and efficiency.

If victimisation was to be in some other way, 950 out of about 1200 drivers were members of the Union and had decided to display the flags.

The taxi-drivers, concluded Mr. Jhabvalla, are not out for any fight. 'Smoothly, if possible; sternly and rigidly if necessary', they would achieve their purpose.

FLAGS TO BE PUT UPON RADIATOR

Indicator For Taximen's Willingness To Ply For 4 Annas

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Gen. Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union send the iolllowing communication to the Press:—

Since the stoppage of the strike, a large number of enquiries have been made from the public as well as from the Taxi owners and drivers as regards the Flag to be put up on the Radiator of the car indicating the Taxi-men's willingness to ply for four annas a mile without being bothered by the public with asking or the public being bothered by him.

In reply to the above inquiries, the Union begs to inform both that some time was required for making necessary arrangement both in connection with the Police Commissioner and the Committee of the Union as regards sundry details.

The arrangements are to-day complete. An order for a large number of flags has been lodged and the same will be registered under the Act so that no body could make a wrong use of the same who is not a member of the Union. The flag will be white ground bearing red letters B.T.D. Union and the same will be made of tin sheet. The Union regrets unavoidable delay caused in the matter.

STOP TRADE DIVERSION

Sind Grain Merchants Plead For Reduction Of Freight

KARACHI, May 4.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Sind Azad (separation) Conference held yesterday evening, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah presiding, unanimously decided to present an address of welcome to the Governor of Sind on June 8, the date on which the first meeting of the Sind Advisory Council will be held.

The meeting incidentally protested against the "differential treatment" meted out to Muslims in the various Government Departments.

Grain Merchants' Deputation

A deputation of the Import Grain Merchants Association headed by Shaukatrai Verhomal waited on the Governor of Sind for the purpose of urging reduction of railway freight so as to stimulate trade.

The deputationists pointed out that freight charges this year had decreased in the Punjab and Calcutta and also on the Jodhpur Railway but had increased on the Sind section resulting in diversion of the wheat trade from the Punjab and Sind to Bombay via the rail route.

Further, cheap quality of rice was imported into India from Siam, Indo-China, Burma, and Saigon, the result of which was that rice cultivators of Sind were sorely hit. The remedy they suggested was charging a heavy import duty on rice and decrease of freight.

They concluded by urging increase of the police force in the motussil with a large percentage of Hindus to assure safety of life and property.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S BOOK

Lucknow Message Contradicted

Enquiries made in Bombay go to show that there is no truth in the news emanating from Lucknow that a dozen parcels containing Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography published in England has been detained here under the Sea Customs Act.

None of the Officials in the Customs House, including the Assistant Collector in charge of appraising suspicious literature has seen even a single copy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's book and hence not a single copy has either reached Bombay or gone through Bombay to any other place in India.

It is understood that there is no order of the Government for detaining the copies of the autobiography. The Custom Officials will go through the book in their usual routine and if any passage in the book comes under the Sea Customs Act, then they will be detained for further action.

Enquiries made with some of the book-sellers in the City, show that the parcels were despatched from London on the 29th of last month and the copies will reach Bombay by the middle of this month.

Flight Lieut. A. M. Cowell formerly of the R. A F., in India, was killed in a crash at Jenhurst while testing a "Flying Flea."

CONSPIRACY CASE ACCUSED

For Whose Arrest Rs. 1,500 Reward Was Offered

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Sitanath De who escaped with three others from the Alipore Central Jail on July 31, 1934 while undergoing trial in the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case on a charge among others waging war against the King and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,500 was offered, was arrested yesterday in village in Tripperah District.

Although absent from the court he was sentenced to transportation for life by a special tribunal of Alipore in May last year with five others.—A. P.

BEHAR HAS COME OUT WORST

Sir Sultan Ahmed On Niemeyer Report

PATNA, (By Mail)

"Sir Otto Niemeyer's report in so far as it effects the province of Bihar has caused me a rude shock" declared Sir Sultan Ahmed, former Finance Member to the Government of Bihar, in an interview to the Associated Press.

BIHAR HAS COME OUT WORST

Sir Sultan Ahmed said:—"Of all the provinces in India Bihar has come out the worst in this enquiry. An annual relief of rupees twenty-five lakhs to this province is so ridiculously low that in my opinion it is no relief at all, and I fail to see how the future Ministers under provincial autonomy will be able to cope with the provincial requirements with such a relief. Even Lord Percy's Committee considered 70 lakhs as the minimum to cover the requirements of this province. This small relief is all the more indefensible in view of large contributions made by some of the biggest industrial concerns of the province to the general revenues of the country.

UNGENEROUS RESPONSE

"The prospect of getting ten lakhs from the income tax is hedged by such conditions that I do not see much prospect of our getting this sum in the near future. It is a matter of great concern to us that in spite of the local Government having pressed the case for relief for the last five years, the response has been so ungenerous.

"All the same in my opinion the matter ought not to be allowed to rest with the report. A strong protest should go from Bihar by the public of the province and I am sure that the strong attitude taken by the local Government consistently for so many years will now be followed by stronger protest against the report. If this is not done I feel very sorry for the future Ministers, particularly of the nation-building departments. Granted that interest of the centre should be fully safeguarded the provinces, where life problems have to be solved, cannot be starved.

If Sir Otto Niemeyer's report is the last word on the relief that the province of Bihar is to get I feel that we are paying the penalty for having been the best financially run province in India since the creation of the province."

NEW RELIGION FOR HARIJANS?

24,00,000 Hyderabad Men Ready To Leave Hindu Fold Any Moment

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 4.

"As long as we live in the Hindu fold there is no salvation for our community as a whole. We are not given even minimum rights and even dogs are treated better than ourselves," declared Mr. B. S. Venkatrao, local Depressed Class leader and president-elect of the Bombay Harijan Conference, interviewed by the Associated Press on the reported move by the Harijans of Hyderabad State to leave the Hindu fold "en masse".

He added, "there are 24,00,000 of Harijans in the State and almost all of them, particularly literates, are ready to leave Hinduism at any moment. The intention is first to leave Hinduism and then embrace some other absolutely democratic religion. If this is not possible we shall form a religion between us."

Continuing he said that for this purpose they were holding two public meetings shortly one at Hyderabad and the other at Secunderabad at which it would be decided to leave Hinduism and then the All Hyderabad Harijans Conference would be convened before or after the Nizam's jubilee celebrations at which they would decide which religion to embrace.

Mr. Venkatrao praised the Nizam's Government for the keen interest they evinced in furthering the cause of the Depressed Classes.—A.P.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED IN MALABAR

Boat Capsizes Near Ferry Owing To Strong Tide

CALICUT: May 5.

The report of a boating tragedy resulting in the death of five persons has been received here from Taliparamba (North Malabar).

It appears that a party of Tyiyyas was returning in the boat after collecting shell fish. The boat was approaching a ferry when the tide proved too strong, with the result that the boat sank with seven occupants, including four women, one of whom could swim and thus managed to escape. Another woman held fast to a projecting rock and was afterwards rescued.

The dead bodies of one woman and four men were recovered next morning from the ferry.—A.P.

CORPORATION BUS SERVICE IN KARACHI

KARACHI, May 4.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation will probably be the first public body to own its bus service.

Preparations in this connections are going ahead. A Committee appointed by the Corporation has submitted a tentative scheme, according to which it has been suggested to run the service first as an experiment with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000.—Unied Press.

Our Abyssinian Letter

INDIAN DOCTOR TO PROVE ITALIAN BARBARISM TO THE WORLD

Why The Emperor Ordered Retreat Of His Soldiers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DIRE DAWA, April 26.

I have just now received a letter from Addis Ababa informing me that the cause of Italians advance is that they have been always using poison gas of many kinds and killing the troops and so the Emperor has ordered retreat of his Soldiers, simply because he does not wish to destroy his armies.

BOMBING OF HARRAR

You must have seen that they claim they have hit some military objects at Harrar. Now I have seen every thing with my own eyes. They threw bombs on the Catholic Mission, French Hospital which was also a Consulate, the School, Coptic Church and the shops of the Europeans. Months ago Harrar was evacuated by orders of the Emperor and it was an open town. Nothing of military nature was left there. There were no soldiers inside the town. There were some mad men and dogs and cats only. The Italian bombing has done lot of damage to the shops in the bazar.

More than 20 shops which were of mud fell down with the shock of explosion. The stores of Mohamed Ali and Co., are safe only a small shop near the store of Mr. Jelates was hit. The Jama Mosque is not damaged but a small Mosque near one of the doors.

The Italians also tried and threw bombs on 3 Red Cross units. On the Egyptians 12 bombs on the Ethiopian Red Cross 5 or 6 bombs and 2 bombs on the Swedish Mission were thrown. I have seen all this myself and know that they had no excuse whatever to bomb an open town, but who is going to stop them?

Other news of interest are that the Abyssinian Government have at last decided to depend on themselves and got rid of nine Belgian Commanders who were rather expensive in the present time of war. The salaries paid to these officers will go a long way to supply the needs of their soldiers which are very simple. Nine Belgian officers left the special train for Djibouti on the 20th.

An Armenian called Cairnie, who has lived long in this country and worked as a photographer was accused of being in touch with the enemies of Abyssinia and has been sent in Chains to the capital.

Doctor Sat Narain an Indian Doctor who has worked with the British Red Cross units in Dessie and other places passed through Dire Dawa. He had a long talk with me and assured us that the Italians had only captured small parts of territory every where. He said as there was a caravan road to Makale so it had been possible for the Italians to take Makale but he said it would take the Italians much time to pass the numerous mountains which are unpassable to reach Dessie.

He said further that the Abyssanians never fight in the open. They allow the Italians to go forward and the same night start their harassing tactics.

Doctor Sat-Narain had with him pieces of all kinds of bombs and their photos as well. He had also some mustard gas bombs in his possession by which he wishes to prove to the world that the Italians have been constantly using these mustard-gas bombs against the Abyssinians every where. He also told us the remedy for this poison gas. He said that lime must at once be rubbed on the place or where the gas touched a man must at once be washed with cheap soap containing lime. He said if the smoke of this gas entered a man's nose the head at once became swollen and if it touched a small part of the body this part will have burn marks. He assured every one that most of the reports of the Italians were only propaganda and not true.

Doctor Sat Narain is a gentleman of means, he is only about 28 years of age and speaks many European languages. He is going back to Europe. He comes from Hoshiarpur in Punjab.

Once, he said, he was bathing in a river and had put his white dhoti on the mule to dry. He saw Italian aeroplanes approaching and at once jumped in the water and hid himself behind bushes. The aeroplanes threw eight bombs on the mule, but luckily for him none of the bombs hit its mark or he would have been stranded being very far in the desert.

Doctor Sat Narain said the Italians were using very superior kind of Caproni Bombers. He said these machines were capable of diving at once very low and start machine gunning and then could go up at once at approach of any danger. Against all these devils armaments the brave and fearless Abyssinians were fighting.

And then there are thousands of spies, he said. All the Somalies were working as spies for the Italians and the wide awake Abyssinian officers had given strict orders to the tribesmen to move at the risk of their lives.

FRENCH SPY CAUGHT

A European of French Nationality was caught as an alleged spy and brought down to Dire Dawa. The Abyssinian officers simply put him on a train and sent him away to Djibouti. Would the Italians had done the same thing? They would at once have shot this man in five minutes after his capture.

JAP 'PLANES?

We have heard that aeroplanes are at last coming from Japan. They refused to deliver till they were paid and the British Financiers have given a loan of two million sterling to the Abyssinian Government. These machines are all insured and 70 European pilots have also been engaged and these machines are to be delivered here in a month's time.

At last the Egyptian authorities are stated to have taken action and big quantity of poison gas is poison of poison gas is said to have been forcibly seized from an Italian steamer in Suez Canal; because the Italians know now that only three weeks remain for the big rains to start, so they wanted to use this big quantity of poison gas but God has saved the Abyssinians and helped them at this grave moment.

The estate of the famous singer Dame Clara Butt has been proved at £39,517. She has left £3,000 to the Royal College of Music. The income is to be used for annual grant to the most successful and deserving male or female vocal student, who shall previously have won a scholarship there to assist him or her in starting a career.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

DESERTING THE GANG, TIGER AND TWO HENCHMEN CARRY THE JEWELS AWAY THRU A SECRET EXIT--
4-11
COME OUT OF THAT DOORWAY ---OR I FIRE!
HE SEEN US, TIGER!- GET HIM FIRST!
I GOT HIM!- --RUN FOR IT!
WE GOT BY HIM, BUT THERE MUST BE A RING OF COPS AROUND THIS WHOLE NEIGH-BORHOOD!
WE'LL NEVER GET OUT! THEY'LL GET US!
WE WILL GET OUT, BOYS! ---DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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